THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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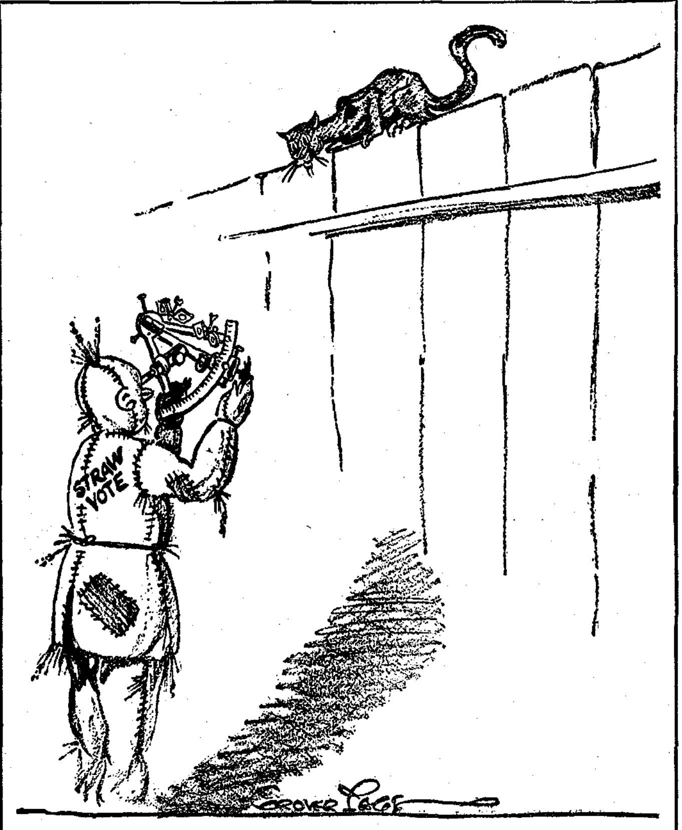
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

DAVIS OVERTAKING LA FOLLETTE IN THE BIG POLL

DEMOCRATIC BALLOTS, flooding in as THE DIGEST'S Presidential poll of the nation reaches the final stages with a total return of more than 2,300,000 votes, have brought Mr. Davis up to terms of practical equality with Senator La Follette. An outstanding feature of the poll, from the first published report of five weeks ago, has been the fact that Wisconsin's candidate appeared to be stronger, in most parts of the country, than his Democratic rival. With this tabulation of returns, the total vote for second place stands 496,006 for La Follette to 487,782 for Davis, a difference of only a few more than 8,000 votes. Exprest in percentages, Davis stands at 21.20 and La Follette 21.57. Last week's totals gave La Follette 432,660 and Davis 384,205, a difference of more than 48,000. This striking recent gain of the Democratic candidate recalls the frequent claim of Mr. Davis's champions that the Democratic campaign throughout the country was late in getting started, and may be expected to develop its full strength only on the eve of election. The latest votes tabulated in this issue were received between October 6 and 13, when, according to numerous Democratic publicists, the Davis campaign was just getting into its stride.



AT BEST A GUESS

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

As Mr. Davis goes up, Mr. Coolidge also gains a fraction of a per cent. over his last week's average, and Mr. La Follette falls off. Exprest in percentages, the last three tabulations of the vote, including the present one, show the standing of the candidates as follows:

	Total Vote	*Coolidge*	*Davis*	*La Follette*	*Minor Candidates*
4th report, Oct. 11	1,451,591	55.69	18.99	24.19	1.13
5th report, Oct. 18	1,903,004	56.03	20.19	22.73	1.05
6th report, Oct. 25	2,300,484	56.22	21.20	21.57	1.01

THE next issue of THE DIGEST will have the final report of the big election poll, with a complete map showing which States the poll indicates will vote for Coolidge, which for Davis, which for La Follette, and which are doubtful. This map will be interesting to compare with the actual results on November 4, and it might be well for those who buy THE DIGEST of newsdealers to order it well in advance, as the supply of recent issues has run badly behind the demand.

Next week, under date of November 1, THE DIGEST will present the final returns in the poll, together with a final summing up of editorial comment on its probable accuracy. In the meantime, it may be interesting to point out that, if this poll is any indication, President Coolidge is likely to receive considerably more than a sufficient number of votes in the Electoral College to insure his election to succeed himself as the next President of the United States. Kentucky, since last week, has switched from the Republican to the Democratic column, and West Virginia continues to show such an even balance between Davis and Coolidge that it may be put in the doubtful column. California, with its present vote of 76,049 for Coolidge, to 65,050 for La Follette may also, to avoid argument, be considered doubtful.

The DIGEST figures, of course, appeal very differently as to their probable accuracy, according as the observer is on the Republican or Democratic side of the political fence. The Democratic National Campaign Committee, we are informed, has gone so far as to send out several dispatches attacking the accuracy of the poll. Democratic editors throughout the country argue that it overestimates the Republican strength by anywhere from 10 to 33⅓ per cent. Few Republican publicists, apparently, believe that it underestimates Republican chances, but there is one such voice in *The Wall Street Journal.* According to this organ of the financial district:

> "A Wall Street man who is familiar with national politics points out that THE LITERARY DIGEST straw vote, by including the popular votes from Southern States that are always conceded to the Democratic party, is, to that extent, misleading. The DIGEST poll shows a heavy vote from Virginia, and a considerable vote from other Southern States that certainly will be carried by the Democrats. Including these Southern votes, Coolidge has a plurality over Davis

THE LITERARY DIGEST 1924 PRESIDENTIAL POLL

1924 VOTE									
	COOLIDGE	DAVIS	LA FOLLETTE	FARIS	FOSTER	NATIONS	WALLACE	JOHNS	TOTAL FOR STATE
1 Alabama.....	5,206	11,177	1,486	9	15	139	9	13	18,054
2 Arizona......	4,188	1,950	2,220	3	10	46	4	20	8,441
3 Arkansas.....	5,494	10,765	1,891	10	14	74	4	6	18,258
4 California.....	76,049	10,155	65,050	210	380	835	82	536	153,297
5 Colorado.....	19,014	4,663	6,072	24	65	146	16	118	30,118
6 Connecticut...	19,706	2,982	3,662	36	47	32	11	39	26,515
7 Delaware.....	2,799	1,333	340	1	9	11	1	5	4,499
8 Dist. Columbia	4,462	1,412	1,449	1	13	70	3	9	7,419
9 Florida.......	6,417	8,761	2,086	21	13	278	11	20	17,607
10 Georgia.......	5,268	16,393	2,430	12	11	29	10	11	24,164
11 Idaho........	5,777	1,499	3,540	8	28	67	4	30	10,953
12 Illinois.......	97,871	19,291	38,664	94	596	733	76	140	157,465
13 Indiana.......	56,207	20,217	11,396	75	103	425	59	67	88,549
14 Iowa.........	44,187	9,830	21,163	36	117	557	46	47	75,983
15 Kansas.......	30,910	8,744	8,728	58	48	447	28	133	49,096
16 Kentucky.....	13,834	13,853	2,954	8	10	183	5	35	30,882
17 Louisiana.....	4,429	6,526	1,919	7	20	53	10	28	12,992
18 Maine........	16,217	2,735	1,589	7	17	49	10	34	20,658
19 Maryland.....	11,423	8,309	4,777	11	35	170	16	60	24,801
20 Massachusetts.	73,217	9,479	14,082	19	183	105	44	405	97,534
21 Michigan.....	70,822	8,402	21,653	67	284	533	37	80	101,878
22 Minnesota....	36,755	5,582	20,382	35	255	288	47	217	63,561
23 Mississippi....	2,150	10,472	902	6	3	26	8	21	13,588
24 Missouri......	46,361	30,991	10,584	212	65	315	31	68	88,627
25 Montana.....	7,607	1,773	4,460	..	41	81	5	9	13,976
26 Nebraska.....	20,693	8,832	8,771	19	50	318	30	62	38,775
27 Nevada.......	1,152	332	865	..	..	1	1	4	2,355
28 New Hampshire	8,687	1,778	996	5	4	42	2	44	11,558
29 New Jersey...	43,866	8,241	9,505	23	94	98	31	34	61,892
30 New Mexico..	2,818	1,748	1,610	3	5	21	2	5	6,212
31 New York....	153,771	33,812	54,461	67	845	378	132	253	243,719
32 North Carolina	10,675	17,117	1,383	10	12	20	4	32	29,253
33 North Dakota.	7,274	1,414	4,737	5	27	39	2	50	13,548
34 Ohio.........	86,359	22,616	29,380	88	244	1,257	83	136	140,163
35 Oklahoma....	21,378	17,929	5,660	19	22	240	22	20	45,290
36 Oregon.......	18,224	5,186	8,640	16	64	254	11	49	32,444
37 Pennsylvania .	83,471	17,733	25,146	118	270	2,005	68	317	129,128
38 Rhode Island..	10,418	1,361	1,298	7	30	11	5	39	13,169
39 South Carolina	1,447	11,793	668	4	4	30	7	14	13,967
40 South Dakota.	7,210	1,585	5,237	10	23	114	15	10	14,204
41 Tennessee.....	11,566	15,304	2,066	15	11	117	4	28	29,111
42 Texas........	24,577	39,289	8,687	50	62	299	37	63	73,064
43 Utah	4,986	1,916	2,378	4	10	9	2	8	9,313
44 Vermont......	7,926	766	913	2	5	23	5	23	9,663
45 Virginia......	12,200	20,432	3,305	16	53	191	11	31	36,239
46 Washington...	25,680	4,630	16,052	24	99	485	26	137	47,133
47 West Virginia.	15,352	12,049	2,108	10	23	166	3	15	29,726
48 Wisconsin.....	29,659	5,003	38,902	51	144	195	28	143	74,125
49 Wyoming.....	3,312	716	1,504	5	9	18	5	32	5,601
50 State unknown	14,307	8,906	8,255	27	70	218	25	109	31,917
TOTAL VOTES......	1,293,378	487,782	496,006	1,568	4,562	12,241	1,138	3,809	2,300,484

HOW THE SAME VOTERS VOTED IN 1920							
	REP.	DEM.	SOC.	FARM LABOR	PROH.	DID NOT VOTE	TOTAL
1 Alabama......	3,599	11,087	33	1	7	3,327	18,054
2 Arizona.......	3,902	2,920	41	8	12	1,558	8,441
3 Arkansas......	4,258	10,772	61	4	3	3,160	18,258
4 California......	91,406	25,088	2,127	88	555	34,033	153,297
5 Colorado......	17,116	6,491	176	34	37	6,264	30,118
6 Connecticut....	18,560	3,365	135	20	33	4,402	26,515
7 Delaware......	2,548	1,164	11	1	3	772	4,499
8 Dist. Columbia.	2,599	1,016	24	2	3	3,775	7,419
9 Florida........	4,313	9,802	45	3	19	3,425	17,607
10 Georgia.......	3,358	16,245	20	1	8	4,532	24,164
11 Idaho.........	6,294	2,160	46	7	9	2,437	10,953
12 Illinois....	100,384	25,025	1,215	333	176	30,332	157,465
13 Indiana.......	51,815	20,532	490	108	137	15,467	88,549
14 Iowa..........	50,154	11,808	229	87	99	13,606	75,983
15 Kansas........	29,088	9,911	230	24	46	9,797	49,096
16 Kentucky......	12,175	13,665	74	8	20	4,940	30,882
17 Louisiana......	2,991	7,473	29	3	1	2,495	12,992
18 Maine.........	14,000	2,857	45	2	5	3,749	20,658
19 Maryland......	11,020	8,439	163	24	10	5,145	24,801
20 Massachusetts..	69.905	10,134	600	28	24	16,843	97,534
21 Michigan......	69,756	11,806	624	119	143	19,430	101,878
22 Minnesota.....	39,309	7,725	418	940	90	15,079	63,561
23 Mississippi.....	1,303	9,650	17	12	2	2,604	13,588
24 Missouri.......	45,959	29,328	308	46	61	12,925	88,627
25 Montana......	8,148	2,875	45	72	5	2,831	13,976
26 Nebraska......	21,787	9,042	152	16	72	7,706	38,775
27 Nevada.......	1,222	647	27	4	5	450	2,355
28 New Hampshire	7,754	1,918	25	3	5	1,853	11,558
29 New Jersey....	41,628	9,441	454	34	34	10,301	61,892
30 New Mexico...	2,983	2,131	21	5	2	1,070	6,212
31 New York.....	149,870	43,445	3,080	259	343	46,722	243,719
32 North Carolina.	8,435	16,215	29	2	6	4,566	29,253
33 North Dakota..	9,213	1,618	56	18	22	2,621	13,548
34 Ohio..........	86,415	28,903	825	50	84	23,886	140.163
35 Oklahoma.....	18,507	18,680	345	16	5	7,737	45,290
36 Oregon.......	19,996	6,046	211	13	61	6,117	32,444
37 Pennsylvania...	83,808	17,990	833	167	387	25,943	129,128
38 Rhode Island...	9,343	1,432	58	6	10	2,320	13,169
39 South Carolina.	879	10,909	3	..	2	2,174	13,967
40 South Dakota..	9,228	1,988	20	104	14	2,850	14,204
41 Tennessee.....	9,988	13,690	46	1	16	5,370	29,111
42 Texas.........	15,136	44,608	261	10	22	13,027	73,064
43 Utah..........	5,134	2,212	70	29	5	1,863	9,313
44 Vermont.......	6,927	852	16	3	15	1,850	9,663
45 Virginia.......	10,343	19,588	70	17	19	6,202	36,239
46 Washington....	29,042	7,518	315	645	62	9,551	47,133
47 West Virginia..	15,004	9,812	92	12	21	4,785	29,726
48 Wisconsin.....	45,422	9,034	1,007	29	205	18,428	74,125
49 Wyoming......	3,358	1,165	21	8	3	1,046	5,601
50 State unknown.	13,190	7,911	117	43	28	10,628	31,917
TOTAL VOTES......	1,288,572	548,133	15,360	3,469	2,956	441,994	2,300,484

TOTAL VOTES, ALL CANDIDATES, UP TO AND INCLUDING OCTOBER 13, 1924............2,300,484

and La Follette of 181,488. But by excluding the vote from the solid South and including only such States as are always the political battle-ground, but leaving in the votes of Maryland and Missouri, where real contests are being made, we have a total vote which, divided between the President on one side and Davis and La Follette on the other, gives Coolidge a plurality in the States where the real political fight is being carried on of 261,918 out of a total vote in this contested territory of 1,265,039. When considered in this manner the DIGEST poll indicates a landslide for Coolidge."

As against this one Republican prophet, however, there are at least a hundred Democrats who are far more sure that the poll errs in exaggerating the possible chances of Mr. Coolidge. The New York *World*, in a widely circulated editorial, announces that:

"Anybody who can explain how Mr. Coolidge could fail to have a commanding lead in THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll is entitled to put in a claim as master of the world's highest mathematics.

"According to THE LITERARY DIGEST'S own figures, defining party members as they voted in the last election, THE DIGEST has sent its ballots to 402,186 Republicans and 141,868 Democrats. THE DIGEST has thus given twenty-eight Republicans a chance to vote for every ten Democrats who have one of its post-card ballots.

"But in the eighteen States from which results have been reported, the ratio of Republicans to Democrats, even in the landslide year of 1920, was only 20.6 to 10. The difference between 28 to 10 and 20.6 to 10 is difference enough to weight the election hopelessly against a Democratic candidate. Of course, THE DIGEST doesn't rig its voting list. But the electorate it polls is no more a true sample even of the 1920 electorate than those proportions indicate."

"From the *World's* statement," retorts the Republican New York *Sun*, in the course of an editorial which has not received anything like the circulation of the *World's* original criticism, but may be considered quite as pertinent:

"An innocent reader might be led to draw the conclusion that THE DIGEST had deliberately selected 402,186 Republicans and only 141,868 Democrats to send its ballots to. What happened is merely that of the 689,019 persons who marked and returned their post-card ballots 402,186 asserted that they had voted the Republican Presidential ticket in 1920 to 141,868 who had voted the Democratic ticket.

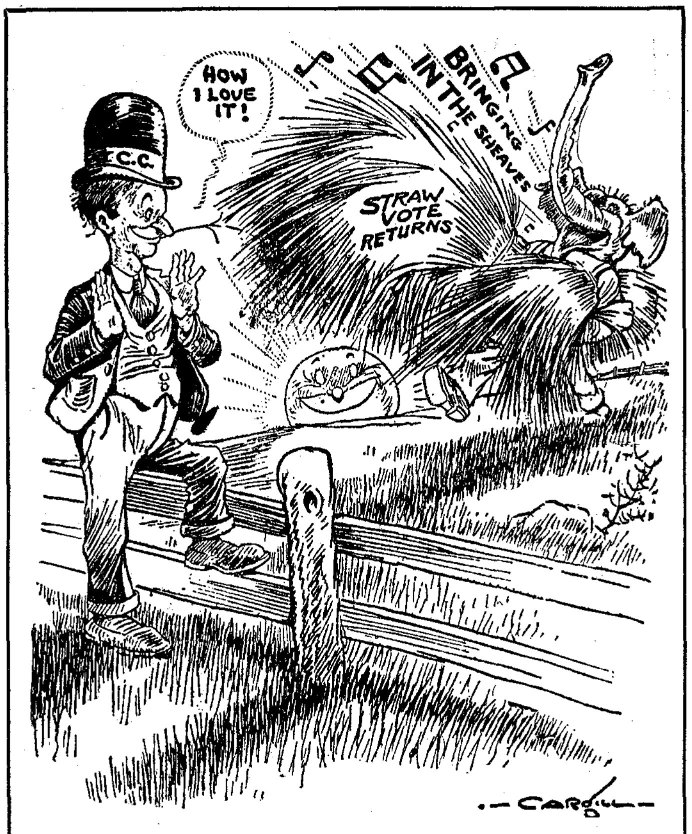
"Suppose, however, that the *World's* ratios are accepted. What actual difference do they make? The vote in last week's DIGEST poll on which *The World* based its calculations, stood at 397,522 for Coolidge, 118,259 for Davis and 164,366 for La Follette. Ignoring the votes for La Follette, leaving the Davis votes unchanged, but counting every 28 actual Coolidge votes as only 20.6 votes, that is, lopping off nearly one-third, leaves the Coolidge vote at 292,462, or still more than twice the Davis vote of 118,259.

"Nor does Davis fare any better when this process is applied to individual States. Lopping off a third of last week's Illinois vote of 63,743 for Coolidge still leaves more than 40,000 Coolidge votes in that State to compare with Davis's 13,325; lopping a third off THE DIGEST'S Indiana vote for Coolidge still leaves it at almost double the Davis vote; cutting a third off of Coolidge's New York vote in THE DIGEST poll still leaves three Coolidge votes in that State to one Davis vote; reducing the Ohio DIGEST vote by one-third still leaves it double the Davis vote there, and so on. West Virginia, with 9,324 votes for Coolidge in the DIGEST poll to 7,546 for Davis, is the only State in that poll in which the result would be changed by this slashing process.

"This week's votes are even more overwhelmingly Coolidge. The poll for forty-two States now stands at 808,340 for Coolidge, 275,674 for Davis and 351,178 for La Follette. THE DIGEST shows that in the 1920 poll, its vote exaggerated Harding's actual strength in New York by only 12 per cent., in New Jersey by 11 per cent., in Ohio by 12, in Indiana and Illinois by 9, and in California by 5 per cent. Coolidge's DIGEST vote this year could be cut in half and still show a substantial majority over the La Follette vote and an overwhelming majority over the Davis vote.

"On the *World's* own mathematics, or on any other conceivable juggling of the DIGEST returns, Davis is hopelessly defeated."

Taking Mr. Coolidge's vote by States, however, and lopping off a third, as *The Sun* suggests, straight down the list a slightly different story is told, in the return of 2,300,000 votes tabulated herewith. Coolidge would lose California, Nevada, and South Dakota to La Follette, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia to Mr. Davis. This would reduce his present indicated vote in the electoral college by 65, still leaving a total of more than 300, however, with only 266 required for election. This general situation is, of course, calculated to give the Republicans much comfort. It is put forward by THE DIGEST purely as a news venture, but, nevertheless, such a well-known publicist as John Temples Graves feels that the mere publication of the news has been such a help to the Republican cause as to amount to propaganda. Mr. Graves, writing in the (Democratic) Henderson, North Carolina, *Times*, complains that:



HIS FAVORITE SONG

—Cargill in the South Bend *Tribune*.

"If THE LITERARY DIGEST had formally enrolled itself as a partizan member of the Republican party it could scarcely be doing more effective work for the Republicans than it is doing in each of its recurring polls. The scope of the DIGEST weekly estimates is very large and naturally very impressive. If one reads the DIGEST estimate week after week and takes it as it appears and scores the impression that it leaves upon the public mind, there would be left the idea that the campaign is already over, and that there was nothing to it but Coolidge—with the possibility that out of the tangle of ballots La Follette might emerge in the controlling interest upon the general result.

"The Democrats throughout the country have justly complained of the present contribution which THE DIGEST is making to the Republican cause at this particular time. It is most unfair and most misleading. Polls come out week after week showing Davis running third, with La Follette second, and Coolidge an extremely strong first. No one could read the three pages and the two balanced columns which THE DIGEST presents every week without carrying away the impression that the fight is between Coolidge and La Follette, and that Davis has no chance."

Mr. Davis is, of course, shown by the present returns to be on a practical equality with La Follette in actual number of votes received, and very far ahead in electoral votes. The argument that polls and other political news should be suppress because they hurt the prospects of one or the other of the political parties does not, naturally, find favor with the party shown to be in the lead, and, if Mr. Davis happened to be leading the poll, it is a question whether all these Democratic writers would think it so bad and sad. The Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, looking over the field of Democratic distrust of the poll, observes that, "Really, this poll should afford immense satisfaction to the opponents of the Republicans, for, on the basis of their criticisms of it, the defeat of Coolidge is forecast."

Other Republican editors observe that the message of THE DIGEST's poll is pretty well echoed by half a dozen smaller polls now being taken in various parts of the country. Also, points out one of the Republican brotherhood, "the odds offered on the success of the President have varied, but they are, and have been, extremely lop-sided. No candidate so favored in pre-election betting has ever failed to win." Just the same, retorts the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, speaking for the embattled Democracy, the test of election betting as well as of straw-votes, is in the election returns, and Davis supporters need not be discouraged. This journal calls attention to the late start of the Democratic campaign, and predicts the rise of Democratic strength now making itself apparent in THE DIGEST's poll. As for the rest, philosophizes the Cleveland editor:

"If there is one Indian summer sport above all others that Americans enjoy, it is straw-voting. We are supposed to put a lien on our political future, indicating in September or October how we shall vote in November. If we change our minds in the meantime, or if we treat the whole proceeding as a joke, so much the worse for the accuracy of the index.

"Two years ago the straw-votes indicated the reelection of Senator Pomerene by a safe plurality. He was beaten. They threw doubt on the election of Donahey for Governor. He was elected. Two conspicuous polls have been under way in Ohio for many weeks now. One shows a Donahey and the other a Davis plurality.

"Straw-votes merit attention, but one need not take them too seriously. They are interesting and fallible. Conceding perfect sincerity on the part of those who conduct the poll, there are still so many possibilities of error that one would be simple-minded indeed who took the prophecy for the gospel.

"By far the most pretentious effort in straw-balloting this year is that of THE LITERARY DIGEST, whose total published vote now runs close to a million and a half. As readers know, it shows overwhelming strength for Mr. Coolidge, with La Follette running ahead of Davis. . . .

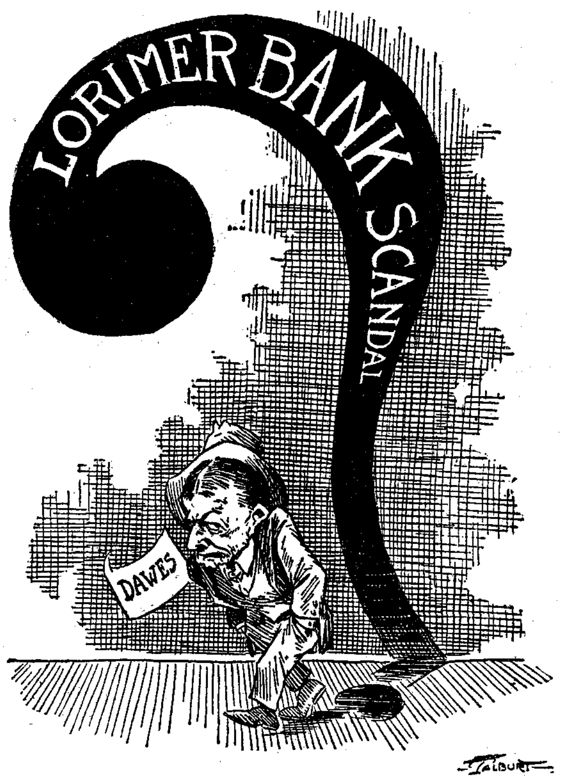
"The DIGEST poll is conducted by post-card. Blank ballots are mailed out to men and women whose names are found in telephone, business, and professional directories, and to names secured from similar sources. Such lists do not comprise that 'cross-section of the community' concerning which our sociological friends like to talk. It is necessarily a selected group, touching life in favored spots, ignoring millions of voters whose names are not found in such directories, but whose penciled cross on election day is all-powerful. Without, of course, intending it, THE DIGEST organized its great poll in a way to favor the party which has always drawn its major strength from those well above the level of comfortable circumstance.

"It would be the height of folly for the supporters of any candidate to concede defeat merely because this or any other poll indicates another favorite. This would be as foolish as it would be for the supporters of the favorite to relax effort in the belief that victory is inevitable. A straw-vote is to be interpreted intelligently, not blindly.

"In the case of John W. Davis the DIGEST poll has so far failed to give the candidate his due. The Davis cause got under way late. Everything indicates that Mr. Davis is now gaining rapidly. Such evidence as this poll shows ought to stir every supporter of the Democratic candidate to greater effort. Its significance is not to be minimized, but it need discourage no one."

THE DAWES BANK CHARGES

IT BEGAN BACK IN 1902, this tale of two bank presidents, and the story is now filling the news and editorial columns of the press, and will have a new chapter when the next President and Vice-President are elected. Twenty-two years ago, it seems, Charles G. Dawes wanted to be Senator from Illinois, and William Lorimer, the "blond boss," kept him from getting the Republican nomination. Dawes became a bank president in Chicago. Then Lorimer had his brief service as Senator, followed by expulsion in disgrace. He, too, became a Chicago bank president. As a favor from one bank president to another, the story runs, Mr. Dawes in 1912 lent $1,250,000 to Mr. Lorimer in an emergency for a few hours. This deed of kindness to a man who had once apparently ruined Dawes's political career now rises to plague the Republican candidate for the second highest office in the land. His political enemies use it against him on the stump. The third party candidates accuse him of complicity in fraud. Senator Brookhart, of his own party, declares that the incident proves him unfit for public service, and calls for his removal from the ticket. Joining in the attack are pro-La Follette papers like the Seattle *Union-Record*, the Minneapolis *Star*, *The Federation News* (Chicago), the Sacramento *Bee*, the Scripps-Howard dailies, and *The Nation* and *The New Republic*. The Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* declares that the West "has lost patience with lectures on public and political morality delivered by one who as president of a great Chicago bank condoned a mock transfer of more than a million dollars to enable Lorimer to hoodwink the State bank examiners and victimize thousands of innocent depositors." On the other hand, *The Independent* speaks of these charges as "a stab in the dark," as "an unfair and an unjustified attack upon General Dawes." Republican papers like the Minneapolis *Journal*, St. Paul *Dispatch*, Des Moines *Capital*, Omaha *Bee*, Indianapolis *Star* and Portland *Oregonian* rise to his defense.



SHADOWED!

—Talburt in the Cleveland *Press*.

General Dawes makes no explanation, but John Barton Payne, a Democrat who was in the Wilson Cabinet and who was counsel for Mr. Dawes and his bank in the litigation growing out of the Lorimer bank deal, has issued a statement defending General Dawes's conduct. Republicans accept Mr. Payne's conclusions as final. The Chicago lawyer, thoroughly familiar with the case, gives a lucid, detailed recital of the facts. The dispute, it should be noted, is not over what happened, but over the motives, the morality, the legality, and the later consequences of the act. We therefore quote Mr. Payne at some length, in order to make the story clear:

"William Lorimer and his friends in May, 1910, organized the LaSalle Street National Bank which operated on LaSalle Street in Chicago until October 21, 1912, when the stockholders of the bank decided to change from a national bank to a trust company—the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings Bank—under the Illinois State laws. This step required the approval of the Controller of the Currency and the approval of the auditor of the State of Illinois, who has charge of all banking matters under the State laws. The approval of the Controller of the Currency, which required a finding that the LaSalle Street National Bank was a solvent institution, was given. When application was made to organize the State institution, the auditor stated to Mr. William Lorimer that it was the practise to require the actual cash capital and surplus of the proposed organization to be presented and counted. Mr. Lorimer went to the Central Trust Company and asked General Dawes, its president, whether the Central Trust Company would cash the cashier's check of the LaSalle Street National Bank for $1,250,000, stating that the bank had adequate assets in the form of notes and other securities, but did not, of course, keep on hand the entire amount of its capital and surplus in currency, and to call in the cash would require the calling in of notes and an annoyance to the bank's customers. General Dawes replied that he would cash the check with pleasure. Mr. Lorimer asked what would be the charge; General Dawes replied 'nothing,' that he would do it as an act of courtesy. A cashier's check of the National Bank was thereupon drawn; the auditor and Mr. Lorimer came with the check to the Central Trust Company, presented the same for payment, and the cash was delivered to Mr. Lorimer in the presence of the auditor, and by Lorimer handed to the auditor, who counted it and handed it back to Mr. Lorimer. The money was afterwards returned to the Central Trust Company, and the cashier's check of the National Bank taken up. A certificate was issued, certifying that the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings Bank was duly organized. There was no interruption in the business of the LaSalle Street bank; the stockholders of the National Bank by proper resolutions became the stockholders of the State Bank; the assets theretofore owned by the National became the assets of the State Bank, which continued to do business at the same office."

Mr. Payne asserts that the Lorimer bank's solvency had been passed on by the United States Controller of the Currency and that every step in the transaction had been approved by the State auditor, and that both these facts were known to General Dawes, who, therefore, not only acted "in entire good faith but was actuated wholly by unselfish generosity." "After the failure of the State bank in June, 1914," continues Mr. Payne, "counsel for the receiver sued the Central Trust Company," asserting that the creditors had a claim on that $1,250,000. Eventually, after long litigation, the Supreme Court of the State "held that the Central Trust Company had in effect represented that the Lorimer State Bank had actually that amount of cash as its capital and surplus, and held the Central Trust Company liable for the difference between the net value of the Lorimer bank's assets at the time of the transfer, and the $1,250,000 capital and surplus. This difference without interest was about $100,000." It was shown at the trial, continues Mr. Payne, that many Illinois banks had done just what General Dawes did. And the Appellate Court, when passing on the case, said:

"We think the Central Trust Company and Dawes acted entirely innocently in the matter, and were doing a mere act of courtesy for Lorimer and his bank. There is no contention that the Central Trust Company or Dawes received any remuneration for what was done. The matter of organizing the Trust and Savings Bank and the turning over of the assets of the National Bank to it was all fully explained to the officials of the State Banking Department, and every one connected with the matter seems to have acted in entire good faith. They all thought that what they were doing was a substantial compliance with the law of this State."

So Mr. Payne comes to the conclusion that "no possible basis exists for criticism of General Dawes. His act was a mere courtesy extended without charge or hope of reward."

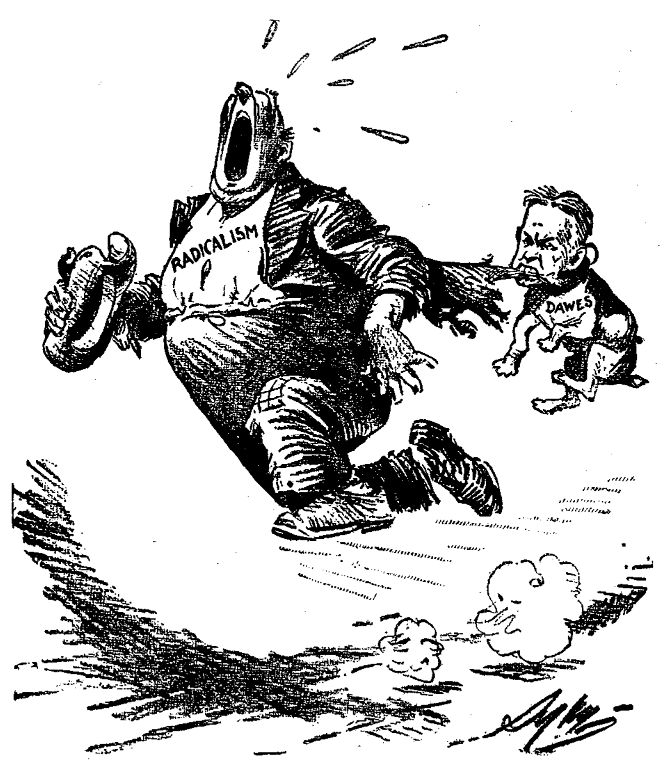
In an article in the current *World's Work*, Richard J. Walsh says that Dawes was "directly responsible for the commission of a legal and technical wrong," but that his friends defend his action on three grounds:

> "1. That the transaction was common practise among Illinois banks, and has never been regarded as wrong.
> "2. That neither Dawes nor his bank charged a cent for it.
> "3. That the motive was generous."

Mr. Payne "completely demolishes" the attack on Mr. Dawes, in the opinion of the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.). Says the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.): "The insinuation that Dawes did something dishonorable, or tricky, or immoral is contrary to the facts and the findings of the courts." And the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) asks: "Should a strong bank help a competitor under no circumstances? Is it a criminal when it does?" The Republican Indianapolis *Star*, Des Moines *Capital* and St. Paul *Dispatch* agree in considering the attacks made upon Mr. Dawes in this connection unfair and even slanderous.

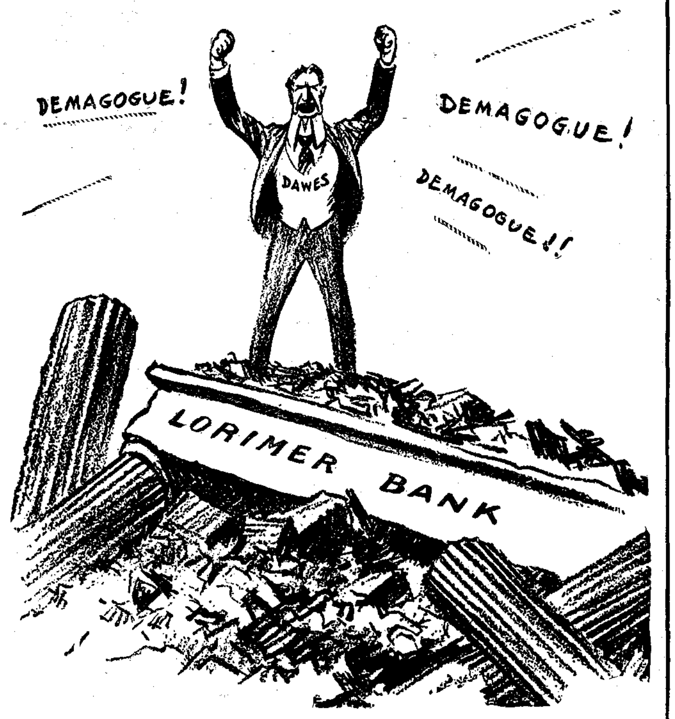
But a very different view of the matter is taken by the political foes of General Dawes. Senator La Follette has charged him with having "participated in a fraudulent transaction involving $1,250,000." Senator Wheeler in a campaign speech told his hearers that they would "find the whole detailed story of how a banker-politician helped a politician-banker rob four thousand innocent depositors of their savings, in the reports of the Illinois Supreme Court." Senator Brookhart's attack on Dawes in his famous letter to Chairman Butler of October 1 contained this stinging paragraph:

> "His 'sulfuretted hydrogen' bank record, as established by the Supreme Court of Illinois the day he was nominated, renders him unfit for the public service. The claim that he was ignorant of the import of his act and only regarded it as a friendly favor adds color to the general claim that his own advertised financial ability is only a bluff and that he acts as the agent of international banking powers. The further defense that all bankers are doing the same thing is resented even by the bankers themselves."



"TAKE 'IM OFF!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

The Illinois Federation of Labor has made Mr. Dawes the subject of a special report which condemns his attitude toward labor, and states that the Lorimer bank case shows "the necessity for law enforcement and respect for the law in high places, which Charles G. Dawes finds it very convenient to ignore in his public discussions." A labor weekly, *The Federation News* (Chicago), says that the General's "peculiar transactions" as bank president place his present preachments on law enforcement on record as proof of his brazen effrontery in conjunction with a strong dose of studied hypocrisy." *The New Republic* asks rhetorically, "whether a man with such an action in his record is fit to be Vice-President of the United States?" An article in *The Nation* carries the title "Dawes: First Aid to Swindlers." In connection with John Barton Payne's letter exonerating Mr. Dawes, the Washington *News* observes:

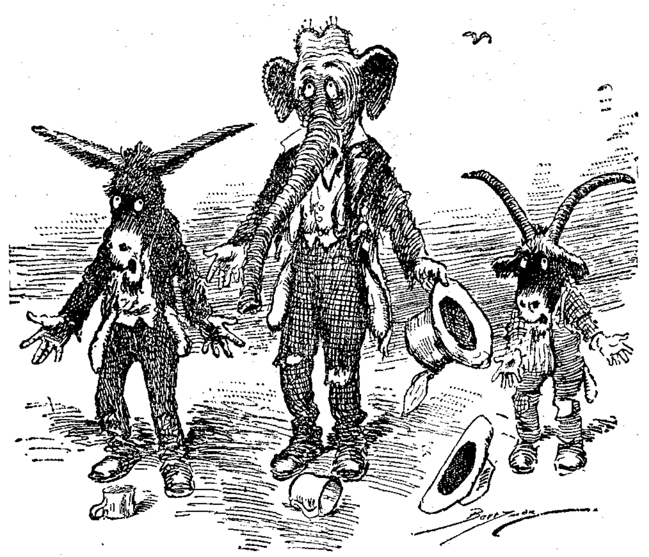

DEMAGOGUE!
DEMAGOGUE!
DEMAGOGUE!!
DAWES
LORIMER BANK

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

> "1. Payne's letter may be 'an act of chivalry,' but it is also the act of the lawyer who defended Dawes and his bank through ten years of lawsuits that arose from the Lorimer affair.
> "2. Over 4,000 depositors were skinned when the Lorimer bank that started with the phony check blew up.
> "3. That Payne's 'correct statement of facts' is the one he was hired to present as Dawes's case to Illinois courts for ten years, and
> "4. That the courts decided against Payne and his client, Dawes."

The defense offered by Mr. Dawes's friends that what he did was common practise, seems to the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) to be "a poor excuse for a man who is running on the kind of a platform Dawes is occupying and who insists on throwing so many stones without any consideration for his own glass house." It was "a queer conception of banking ethics," observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), that ever held the deal made by Dawes as "anything else but a dodge of the law." And, observes the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), if the practise was really common in those days, "the experience of the Dawes bank was sufficient to make it unfashionable."

LA FOLLETTE'S SLUSH-FUND BOMBSHELL



HOW THE PRINCIPAL WITNESSES WILL PROBABLY TESTIFY BEFORE THE BORAH CAMPAIGN FUND COMMITTEE

—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

IS THE LA FOLLETTE "SLUSH-FUND" CHARGE against the Republican party managers, particularly in Pennsylvania, a whizz-bang or a dud? Or is it, as the independent Washington *Star* suggests, "a two-edged sword, which may cut both ways, injuring the wielder as well as the enemy?" It will be recalled that the Senator from Wisconsin announced in an address at Scranton, on October 7, that he had demanded an immediate and searching investigation by the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee to determine whether the Republican National Committee is raising "an enormous slush fund" to be expended in "buying the election in doubtful States." The Progressive Presidential candidate estimated the fund at between four and five millions. Later in the week he reiterated the charges in speeches at Hoboken and Detroit. "From now on," concludes a staff correspondent of the New York *World*, "it is plain that Mr. La Follette proposes to say it with bricks."

At the Pennsylvania city the Senator quoted liberally from a letter which he asserts is being circulated throughout the Keystone State by the Ways and Means Committee of the Republican National Committee, which said in part:

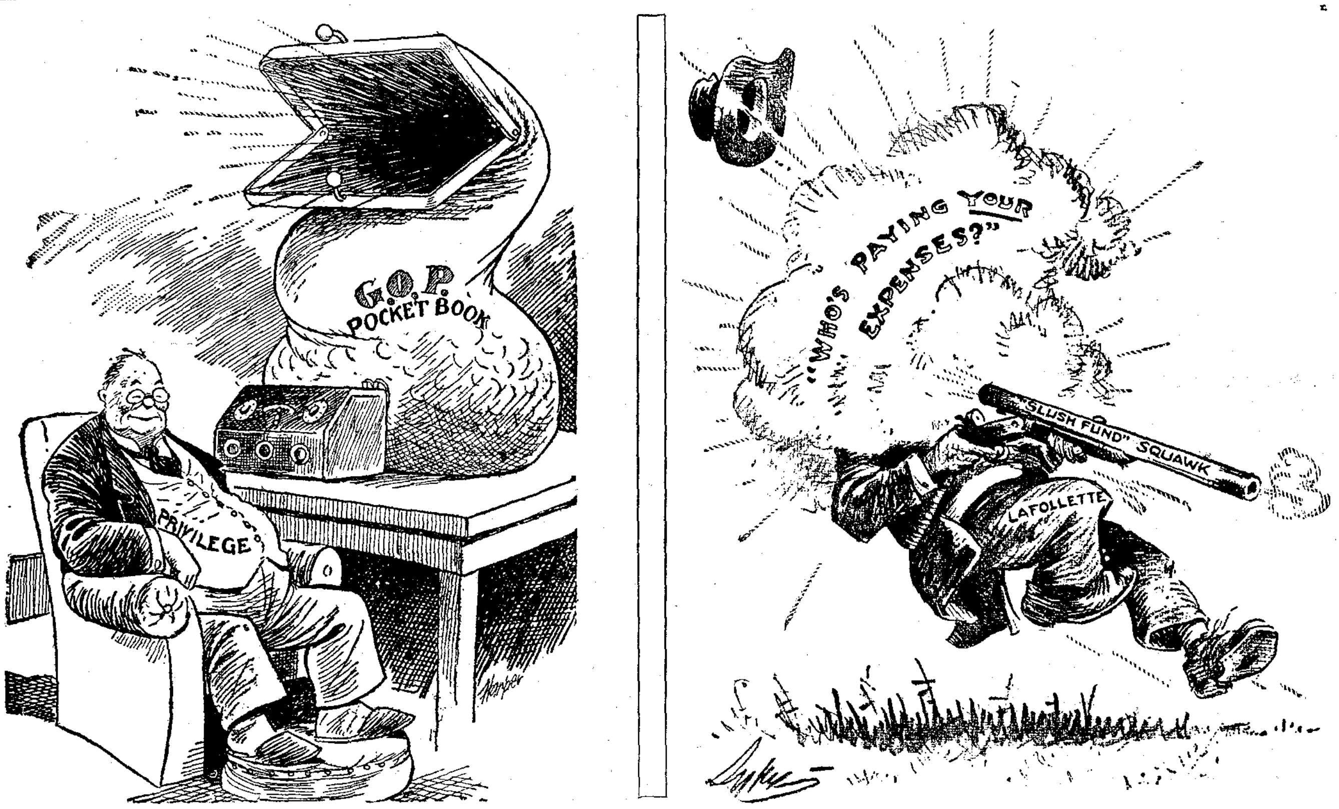
> "We have in La Follette and Wheeler a Lenin and Trotzky, with a formidable band of followers made up of the vicious, ignorant and discontented element, openly organized for battle.
>
> "The defeat of Coolidge means a long stride toward national disintegration and ruin. Are we going to ignore the gravity of the situation, or shall we meet it by educating the ignorant, improving the condition of the discontented, and thwarting the activities of vicious demagogues?
>
> "The American dollar, of one hundred cents value, will help the defensive fight against a rampant radicalism."

"This letter," thinks the independent St. Louis *Star*, "will probably prove to be as historic as the Burchard 'Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion,' declaration in the Cleveland-Blaine campaign." Certainly, agrees the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "it has given Senator La Follette something to talk about." In his Scranton, Hoboken, and Detroit speeches, the "third" party candidate said:

> "I make the following charges on the basis of information which has come into my possession:
>
> "1. That the Republican party, in its panic caused by the sensational gains in Progressive strength, is engaged in raising a fund of $600,000 in the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of controlling the election in doubtful States.
>
> "2. That upon the basis of this quota for Pennsylvania the aggregate amount of the slush fund to be raised throughout the nation is at least $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.
>
> "3. That this plan to control the election by the use of large sums of money was initiated at a conference between William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee; W. T. Mellon, of Pittsburgh, and Edward T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia partner of J. Pierpont Morgan.
>
> "4. That the selection of C. Bascom Slemp, now Secretary to the President, is being urged by men high in the councils of the Republican party, as the man to dispense this huge slush fund.
>
> "I want to know how much of that quota is to be contributed by the Steel Trust. I want to know how much is to come from the Mellon bank and its affiliated interests. I want to know how much is to be secured from Secretary Mellon's Overholt Distillery, the largest concentration warehouse for bonded whisky in the United States.
>
> "The Corrupt Practises Act now upon the statute books does not control expenditures for Presidential campaigns, and the sections which applied to members of Congress were emasculated by the Supreme Court in its decision in the Newberry case. The practical effect of that decision was that any Senator could buy his nomination, but that he had to be careful in his election expenditures.
>
> "Congress having failed to enact a real corrupt practises act, at the end of the last session I introduced a resolution providing for complete publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures. My resolution was so drawn as to require that these records be made public before election. Its terms are broad enough to cover every kind of expenditure and to uncover every source of campaign funds.
>
> "I am advised that large sums of money are being raised and expended under the auspices of State committees of both old parties in the hope of evading any exposure of the source and amount of these funds. In my opinion, the resolution fully covers such contributions and expenditures, and I do not propose to permit them to escape the full light of publicity before election.
>
> "Far more insidious, far more corrupt in its ultimate social consequences, is the use of financial and economic power of business interests to intimidate and coerce citizens who are giving their support to the Progressive ticket. This pressure is being brought to bear upon business men, home owners, borrowers and employees—upon every class of citizens whose economic position enables these interests to apply the thumb-screw."

In the next day's papers came denials by Secretary Slemp and Mr. Mellon, who is said to be a relative of the Secretary of the Treasury, while Chairman Butler, of the Republican forces, designated the La Follette outburst as "a smoke-screen to conceal his own campaign expenses and to keep the Republicans from raising money." Continued President Coolidge's political adviser:

> "Senator La Follette has simply pulled an old political trick out of his bag. It is a trick which has been used in every campaign since contests were first started.
>
> "Why a smoke screen? The reason is plain. The Senator himself is raising money, and a considerable amount. When a candidate travels in a private car with all the fixings, a substantial bill has to be paid.
>
> "It appears to be that for some reason he is anxious to avoid an inquiry into his own funds and also to prevent us from raising money. What about the money for the California campaign being carried on in his name? Who are the men paying the bills?
>
> "A political campaign costs money. Office rent for headquarters, wages of the employees, postal, telegraph, traveling charges, the printing of books, pamphlets, circulars, lithographs, must be met with real cash. Money for these purposes is only to be had by solicitation. We have raised all we have had so far in this manner and have a little left over. From the opening day of this campaign through a firm of chartered accountants we have carried on an exact daily record of our receipts and expenditures in all our headquarters.
>
> "We started our campaign on a budget, at the request of the President, and we have also borne distinctly in mind the charge he laid upon us in his speech of acceptance, that the campaign must be run without a deficit. His wishes are being obeyed to the last letter."



THEIR LOUD-SPEAKER
—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald.*

BACK-FIRE
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN VIEWS OF THE SLUSH-FUND CHARGES

"Slush-fund" accusations, many editors agree, are easy to make and difficult to prove. Nevertheless, maintains the Asheville *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "these charges of La Follette's are serious. The Republican campaign management has been thrown on the defensive. It should prove its innocence." "If the grip of big business upon the present Administration is to be shaken loose, it must be through breaking up the practise of financing Republican campaigns by means of bargains with such interests," agrees the Democratic Birmingham *Age-Herald.* Says the independent Baltimore *Sun:*

> "The Progressive candidate is making his campaign in large part on the ground that the Republican party is dominated and controlled by privilege and wealth; that favors in the way of campaign contributions are paid for out of the public treasury in one way or another; that the party has become a tool of those interests to an extent which menaces the public welfare. In the State of Pennsylvania he has found material ready to hand that he knows how to use.
>
> "However this may be, the Senator's charges can not be waved aside. Public knowledge of the size of the Republican 'bar'l' in the last Presidential campaign is too fresh in mind. Then they spent by the millions, not even being deterred by a deficit of startling proportions, which was made up by good friends but a short time ago."

In the opinion of the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.):

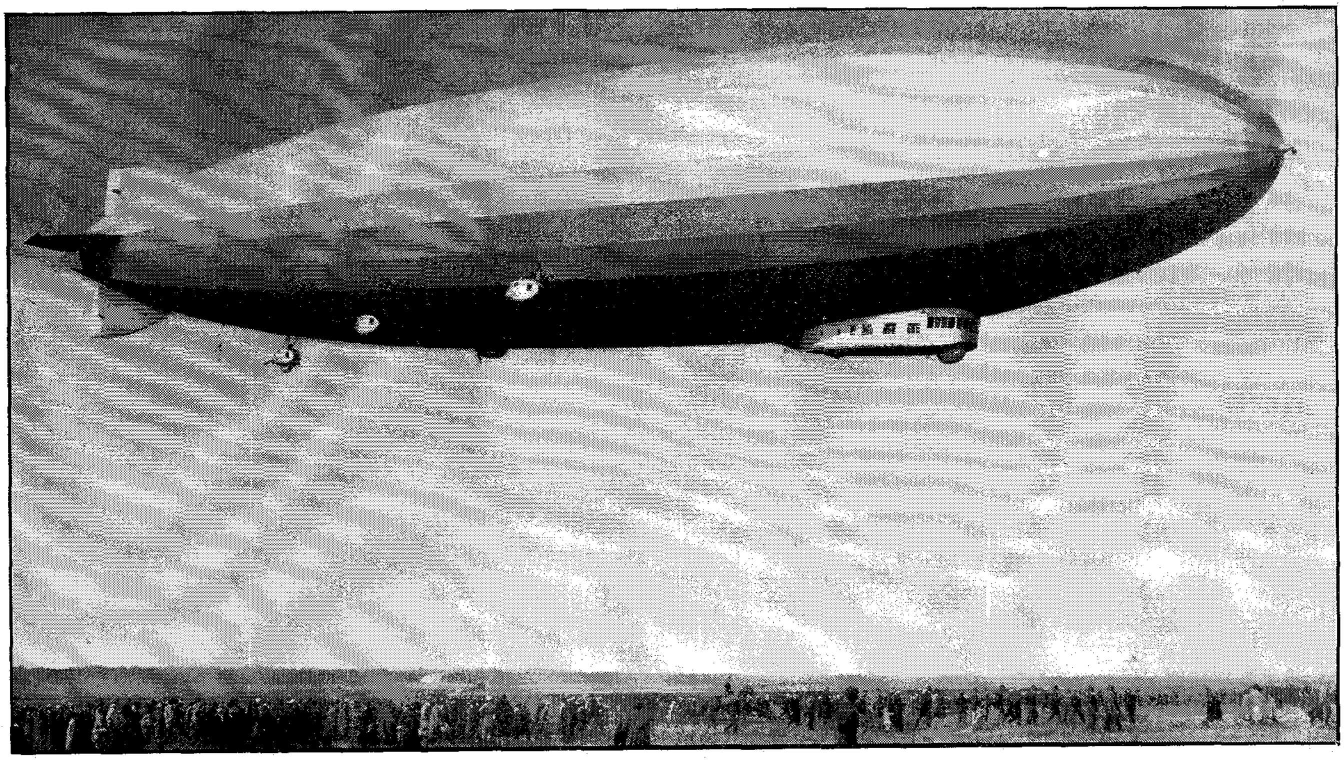
> "Senator La Follette has done a positive service to the American people in exposing this conspiracy to buy the election of Calvin Coolidge. Under the pretext that the La Follette movement is an auxiliary of the Moscow Soviet Government the Republican party expects to elect its candidate for President. Yet every one knows that Senator La Follette is opposed to Communism."

The New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), on the other hand, believes that "Mr. La Follette's outcry does credit neither to his intelligence nor his good faith." "He has simply resorted to one of the commonest political tricks," asserts the independent Providence *Journal.* So lightly does the Mobile *Register* (Dem.) regard the charges, in fact, that it confidently predicts that nothing further will come of them. The facts of the situation, says the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), are that "the three campaign committees are collecting all the money they can, for campaign expenses are heavy." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) deals less kindly with the Wisconsin Senator when it says:

> "Since Robert M. La Follette makes a specialty of dealing in political slush, he doubtless believes himself capable of talking intelligently about Republican 'slush funds.' As a matter of fact, he flounders around like a fish in shallow water in his effort to create something out of nothing. When he charges that the Republican management is trying to raise a huge amount to buy close States, he charges what he must know is false.
>
> "The days when a State could be bought have gone by. When La Follette prates about corruption funds he makes himself childishly ridiculous."

A "slush fund," explains the independent Washington *Star*, "is a vote-buying fund, and to assert that enough American voters can be purchased to throw the election one way or the other is absurd and unwarranted." Continues *The Star:*

> "The absurdity of such a plan, and therefore the absurdity of such a charge, is apparent immediately when the magnitude of the undertaking to buy the votes of 800,000 or perhaps a million people is realized. Such a job could not possibly be pulled off in secret.
>
> "Senator Borah, chairman of a Senate committee on campaign-fund investigations, says that if a direct complaint is filed with him he will at once summon the committee for an investigation. That is right. Of course, the committee can not very well get together and develop the facts in time to yield results before election. But meanwhile Mr. La Follette has served his purpose of putting his following on guard against being bought. That will perhaps hold his supporters in line. And the topic of corruption makes a fine talking line which he may be expected to develop effectively before his audiences. But he should have enough political memory to realize that the corruption charge is usually regarded by the public as a confession of impending defeat."



International Newsreel photograph

"SHE LOOKED LIKE A SILVER WHALE"

Did the *ZR-3* when she came nosing down to her new home at Lakehurst, over this crowd, which was "speechless with awe." Behind her stretched 5,060 miles of continuous flight (the world's record) negotiated in 81 hours. She crossed the Atlantic in half the time of the *Mauretania*.

THE LAST ZEPPELIN—OURS

SHINING SILVER in an Indian summer sunrise, humming out of the sea mist faster than the Twentieth Century Limited, there came to this country on October fifteenth Germany's *ZR-3*, a messenger of peace, and America's last war souvenir. The noblest of all the Zeppelins, she is also the last, unless Article 168 of the Treaty of Versailles, directing the destruction of Count Zeppelin's factory at Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance, is revoked. By the terms of the Treaty the construction of more Zeppelins is forbidden. It is the hope, openly express by Dr. Karl von Lewinski, Counsellor of the German Embassy, that the successful delivery of the *ZR-3* to the American Government may induce other Allied nations to want Zeppelins, too, and win their assent to a revision of the Treaty terms.

In the darkness before dawn the *ZR-3* had reached America almost directly over the spot in Plymouth where the Pilgrims landed. Passing over Boston, Providence and New Haven, she was headed over New York by 7:30. While the waterfront roared its welcome, she circled the city in wide and graceful arcs for more than forty minutes. Crowds of people, headed for their morning's work, packed the streets, craning their necks upward at the beautiful sight. Rays of sunshine striking full on her aluminum-colored fabric turned her to a blinding mass of silver. From a rigid strand of rope between rudder-plane and rear motor a German flag snapt in the breeze. As the crowds stood there they saw, only in a little bigger size, just what they might have seen six years ago, save for the Armistice.

While a thousand jets of steam leaped from the whistles in her honor, the *ZR-3* spun round to the south at 9 o'clock. By 10 she was at Lakehurst, New Jersey, and by 11 she was parked in the huge hangar—the property of the United States Government. As the *Los Angeles*—the city of Our Lady of the Angels—as our new dirigible has been rechristened, she will fly next time with an American flag, the first commercial Zeppelin to bear it.

Thus has ended the fourth non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean, and the seventh crossing of any kind by air. The *ZR-3* is the 126th airship produced at the famous Friedrichshafen works, since Count Zeppelin, twenty-five years ago, first flew a motored gas-bag over Lake Constance. She comes as a civilian airship, never to be used in war, or as one editor expresses it, a "$2,500,000 peace-offering from Germany to us." Like a mighty shuttle, weaving tighter the fabric of international commerce and good-will, as another puts it, she carries with her the hopes or fears of a nation. On the transatlantic voyage, her crew, of course, was a German one.

The morning the ship left Germany, 432 years after Columbus discovered America, an armed student was arrested for threatening her commander, Dr. Eckener. It appears that he was opposed to the *ZR-3* being used "to pay reparations." In the crowd at Friedrichshafen, that day she poked her nose up in the mist and vanished, men and women, including Count Zeppelin's daughter, broke down and cried, says one observer. Did they regret that their prize airship was being given to a former enemy or was it, as another suggests, because the "hopes of all Germany are riveted upon her with unbounded pride and breathless expectation"? As the *ZR-3* left Friedrichshafen a breathless half band blared out "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

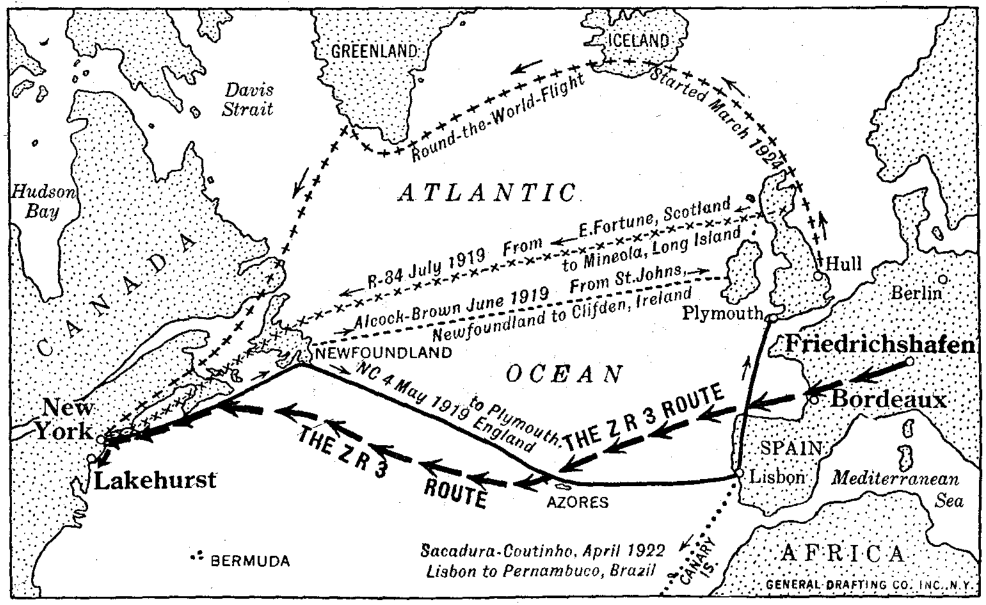
Dr. Eckener, the commander, head of the Zeppelin works, seemed to many reporters on his arrival at Lakehurst the coldest-blooded man there. He is reported to have said that "no incident" occurred on the voyage. "As commandant, I did not permit any incidents to occur," he added in crisp German. Later he added with a faint touch of pride: "A new world's record—5,060 miles of continuous flight."

From a Berlin correspondent of *The Times* we learn that when the news: "She has landed, *frisch und gesund*—safe and sound," was flashed over Germany, a deep sob of relief burst from millions of people. Crumbs of news dropt from the giant airship had been devoured voraciously by rich and poor, great and humble. Bulletins were attracting dense throngs. At the good news men on the street corners clasped hands, and slapped each other on the back, frankly crying with joy.

"Thank God!" they sobbed. The triumph of the German loan, political uncertainties, the Dawes plan, the reassembling of the Reichstag, personal worries over the hard times—all were forgotten. Whatever thoughts of past bitterness the *ZR-3's* achievement may eventually resurrect, whatever dreams of commercial profit it may eventually engender, to-day Germany is filled with almost childish pride and delight, says correspondents.

From Paris comes an Associated Press dispatch indicating the desire of the French Government to have the long-delayed dismantling of the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen started at once. Apparently it is for the Ambassadors' Council to decide whether Germany shall be allowed to build any more Zeppelins like this. From Friedrichshafen comes a report that the Zeppelin directors intend to continue the construction of airships through a new Zeppelin Company formed in partnership with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio. The *ZR-3* brought with her for this company exclusive patent rights for all North America.

What is she like, this *ZR-3*, pride of Germany's heart, the last, possibly, of the Zeppelins; the first ancestor, perhaps, of a fleet of transoceanic air liners of the future? In one of the clearest-cut descriptions of the airship which has appeared, Howard Mingos, in *The Outlook* thus compares her with the *Shenandoah:*



After a map in the New York *World*

AIR PATHFINDERS OF THE ATLANTIC

Here are the six trails, already historic, made by air navigators of the Atlantic so far The trail of the *R-34* marks a double crossing—over and back. Counting this and the Alcock-Brown airplane flight, the *ZR-3* is credited with the fourth non-stop transatlantic flight

"The two airships are unlike in every respect except for their rigid construction. They have the same kind of duralumin framework. There the similarity ends. The *ZR-3* is the first passenger airship to appear in this hemisphere.

"The *Shenandoah* is a 'fighting laboratory,' built to carry fighting men and guns and to operate with the fleet. Fighting men are not accustomed to creature comforts aboard any kind of a ship. The *ZR-3* is designed to carry tourists and suit-cases, traveling men and babies. It is the new *Leviathan* of the skies. Not one of its half million parts was made for fighting. Throughout its 656 feet of hull it stands for peace.

"While the German rigid is shorter by twenty-five feet than the *Shenandoah*, it actually is larger, for the Navy fighter is only seventy-nine feet in diameter, while the *ZR-3* is ninety-one feet, holding 2,472,000 cubic feet of buoyant gas, as compared to the 2,115,000 feet required to inflate the *Shenandoah*. The new Zeppelin weighs five or six tons more than its American cousin—in all, forty-six tons. It will carry that much tonnage in useful loads —gasoline, oil, spare parts, crew, passengers, and freight. It is the first flying craft to carry loads equal to its own weight, an important factor in commercial aviation.

"Air lines can not be financed and the public can not afford to patronize them until operating costs are confined within economical bounds. A vehicle carrying loads equal to its own weight makes a strong bid for popularity."

With a capacity of twenty to thirty passengers, we learn, the *ZR-3* has a maximum cruising radius of 5,280 miles at cruising speed or 3,500 miles at the top speed of 76 miles an hour. This high speed is due to the sharper taper of the hull, as compared with the *Shenandoah* and military Zeppelins. Another difference, says the writer, is the wide, well-braced corridor built partly into the hull, strengthening the entire framework and acting as a support for control and passenger car. He continues:

"The car of the *ZR-3* is larger than a sleeping-car and its appointments rival those of a private yacht. The control room in front is virtually the bridge. There are wheels for the rudders and other steering apparatus, engine telegraphs and signals, a switchboard for operating the gas valves and ballast tanks. The instrument board holds many dials. Near by is the radio room, a sound-proof and gas-proof cabin especially invented for the *ZR-3*. The wireless has a radius of 1,560 miles by telegraph and 315 miles by telephone.

"Next is the passenger saloon, flanked on both sides by large windows and subdivided into five compartments, each of which has two sofas accommodating four persons. At night the backs of the sofas form the upper berths and the seats the lower. Then the passengers are isolated by means of curtains. Close at hand are small flasks of oxygen in brackets, which one may use in case of height sickness. Or he may call a steward and order hot foods from the kitchen on the other side of the gangway in the rear. During the day hot meals are served on tables set between the sofas. The food is cooked on electric stoves and in kettles set into the white-hot exhaust pipes of the engines. Two lavatories for men and women passengers are located in the rear of the car, where there is also a store-room for supplies and baggage.

"With all this the *ZR-3* is said to be only a model for ships of the future. Zeppelin engineers have designs for craft many times the size of the replacement ship. Plans exist for a super-rigid capable of flying around the earth in the latitude of New York in 17 days, carrying 100 passengers, baggage, and fuel, without stopping."

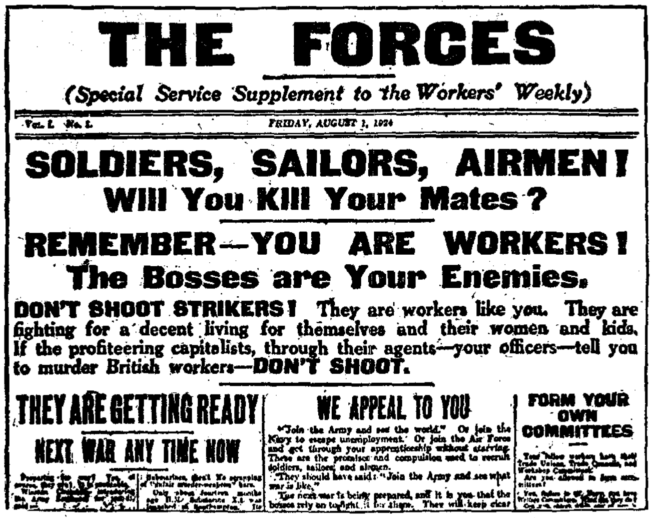
What is the story back of this last Zeppelin raid? How do we come to be receiving $2,500,000 worth of war booty at this late date? The question is interestingly answered by the *Outlook* writer:

"By the terms of the Versailles Treaty all the German airships were to be surrendered to the victors. As nearly all the Zeppelins had been destroyed by their own captains after the sailors had sunk their surface ships at Scapa Flow, the Allies insisted that the rigids be replaced in kind, or equivalent material be surrendered. When the remaining Zeppelins were apportioned among the Powers, the United States did not accept the two allotted to this country, because we had no shed to house them."

Later, however, our Government finding itself with almost a monopoly of helium gas, apparently decided to ask for payment of this claim in kind, rather than in cash. The writer continues:

"The American claim was entered through diplomatic channels three years ago. Instead of two ships, we would like one twice the size of the ships destroyed. The Germans were willing to build such a craft and send it as a gift. They saw a chance to keep the Zeppelin plant open. The Allies at first disapproved. They held that Germany could not build airships larger than 30,000 cubic meters' gas capacity. Finally, however, they permitted the construction of the *ZR-3*."

Will it really have any epoch-making results in the United States? Editorial comment throughout the country seems widely agreed that it may. At the same time there is a feeling that Zeppelins are altogether too dependent on weather conditions. One gets the impression, says the New York *Times*, that on halcyon days the rigid dirigible is as "safe as a church." But in very windy weather and in electric storms—where the airship's bulk makes her a target for lightning—it may be another story.



THE FORCES

(Special Service Supplement to the Workers' Weekly)

Vol. I. No. I. FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1924

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN!
Will You Kill Your Mates?

REMEMBER—YOU ARE WORKERS!
The Bosses are Your Enemies.

DON'T SHOOT STRIKERS! They are workers like you. They are fighting for a decent living for themselves and their women and kids. If the profiteering capitalists, through their agents—your officers—tell you to murder British workers—DON'T SHOOT.

THEY ARE GETTING READY

NEXT WAR ANY TIME NOW

WE APPEAL TO YOU

"Join the Army and see the world." Or join the Navy to escape unemployment. Or join the Air Force and get through your apprenticeship without starving. These are the promises and compulsion used to recruit soldiers, sailors and airmen.

They should have said: "Join the Army and see what war is like."

The next war is being prepared, and it is you that the bosses rely on to fight it for them. They will keep clear

FORM YOUR OWN COMMITTEES

WHAT UPSET THE LABOR GOVERNMENT

The MacDonald Government began prosecution for sedition against the acting editor of this Communist paper, but later withdrew the suit. When Tory and Liberal members voted an inquiry into this, Premier MacDonald took it as a vote of censure, asked the King to dissolve Parliament, and took his case to the electorate.

We have had bad luck with two other dirigibles made in Europe, notes the Pittsburgh *Post*, recalling the ill-fated *Roma*, which lost thirty-five lives near Hampton Roads, and the *ZR-2*, which blew up over Hull, England, before delivery to us, with a loss of sixty-two lives. Nevertheless, puts in the Milwaukee *Journal:*

> "This type of air-craft has possibilities that airplanes have not. No airplane yet designed could hope to leave Friedrichshafen and come down at Lakehurst in a single flight. It couldn't carry the fuel to make the voyage. No airplane can fly from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands. Yet this dirigible could cast off Saturday morning at the Golden Gate and reach Honolulu by Sunday noon. It is this hope of making the dirigible the real liner of the world airway that makes further experiments worth while."

'The Night Mail" of Kipling's imagination may yet become a reality, thinks *The Herald Tribune*, while *The Times* voices a hope common to all the others, and wishes the *ZR-3* good luck. On her success hangs the future of commercial dirigible cruisers in America, and perhaps the world.

Most important of all, thinks the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, is the way in which this airship presents to America in visible form the marvels of German science and knowledge as an antidote for bitterness and misunderstanding. Speaking, it may be as more or less representative of a greater part of the German language press in this country, the paper hails this "sailor of the skies" as an "ambassador of the German soul and a herald of peace."

OUR INTEREST IN THE BRITISH ELECTION

"THAT'S HOW THE WEIGHT of the Labor party is going to smash the Liberal party," exclaimed Britain's Labor Premier, J. Ramsay MacDonald, as he emerged from the wreckage of a platform which had collapsed under him during the delivery of a vigorous campaign speech in the market-place of a Yorkshire town. Needless to say, very different predictions concerning the outcome of the elections to be held on October 29 are uttered with an equal air of confidence by his Liberal and Conservative opponents. But whether Great Britain, after nine months' experience with its first Labor Government, votes to return it to power or to hand the reins over to an older and more experienced party, the result, political observers tell us, will be watched with interest and apprehension not only in Europe, but even in the United States. If British Labor suffers a severe defeat at the polls, we are told, the resultant encouragement to the forces of "reaction" in Europe may lead to new elections in France and Germany. To Russia the failure of the MacDonald Government to "come back" would mean the collapse of her hope of a beneficial trade treaty with Great Britain involving a $200,000,000 loan. And because radicalism and conservatism are to-day something more than domestic issues, the Newark *News* suggests that whatever happens in the English elections will not be without its influence on our own elections a week later.

The incidents which led to the Parliamentary defeat of the MacDonald Government on October 8, the decision to take the issue to the people in a general election, and the positions of the three parties in the contest, are discust in another article on page 20. Here we will glance only at those aspects of the situation which may more particularly interest us on this side of the Atlantic. Remarking that the French and German Nationalists take their tip from London and that "as goes Britain, so goes Europe," the independent Newark *News* goes on to say:

> "Nine months ago the Liberals came into control successively in Britain, Germany and France. The Conservatives, who were defeated, have been waiting their chance to reassert themselves. Their eyes will be glued to every move in the British political contest. They will take their cue from what the British voter does.
>
> "It is the tactics of conservatives the world over to exaggerate the menace of everything that does not conform to the strict standards of political orthodoxy, and they are already at work painting the present British crisis in lurid colors. The solid accomplishments of the MacDonald Government are left out of the picture which invites the public to see in the coming election a battle between 'Capitalism' and Socialism. During his nine months in Downing Street Mr. MacDonald, it is true, did not attempt to levy on capital or nationalize the mines and railways or do any of the radical things included in his Socialistic philosophy; but now, they say, he is contesting for a Labor majority in the Commons, and if he gets it Socialism will be firmly seated in the saddle and ready to ride 'Capitalism' down."

If the fall of the British Labor Government is confirmed by the elections it will be a serious setback for Russia's Soviet Government, remarks the New York *Times*, because it will mean that "the Anglo-Russian Treaty, signed after months of painful negotiations, has gone a-glimmering." To quote *The Times* further:

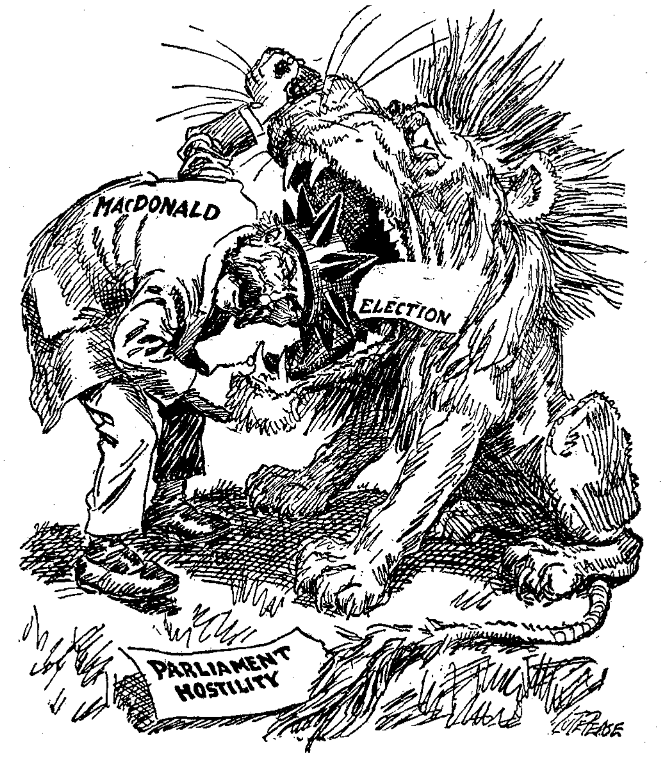
> "There was never any love lost between MacDonald and the men in power at Moscow. They have reviled the British Prime Minister as an individual, and have boasted of the Treaty as a surrender extorted from British capitalism. But Russia's need of the loan that has now vanished is bitterly real. Her economic condition would be called desperate in any other country but the one that has managed to live somehow in defiance of the laws of economic gravitation, even if at a vast cost in human lives and happiness. . . .
>
> "In more ways than one the downfall of the British Labor Government is expected to affect the position of the Herriot Government at Paris. The proximate effect would be to caution

Herriot, reported only the other day as on the verge of recognizing the Soviets, against entering too jauntily on the path that has been MacDonald's undoing. Recognition by London and Paris would have been for Moscow the capstone to the long series of *de jure* recognitions from other quarters. London and Paris are really the only two places in Europe that counted. Italy and China have an infinitesimal Russian trade and no money at all to lend. Germany has no loans to offer and, as a matter of fact, has been for some time quite cool about the commercial advantages she has derived from the friendship formally cemented at Rapallo. The signing of the British treaty, followed by its failure, may conceivably turn out to be high tide at Gettysburg for Soviet prestige abroad."

The controversy over what should be Britain's attitude toward the Russian "Reds" is watched with peculiar interest by the United States, according to Frederic William Wile, who writes in the Washington *Evening Star*: "One of the major Coolidge-Hughes foreign policies—non-recognition of Soviet Russia—is directly involved in Ramsay MacDonald's campaign for self-preservation. If the Conservative-Liberal coalition smashes the Laborites on the paramount issue of ratification of the Russian treaty, it will amount to British vindication of the American attitude toward Moscow."

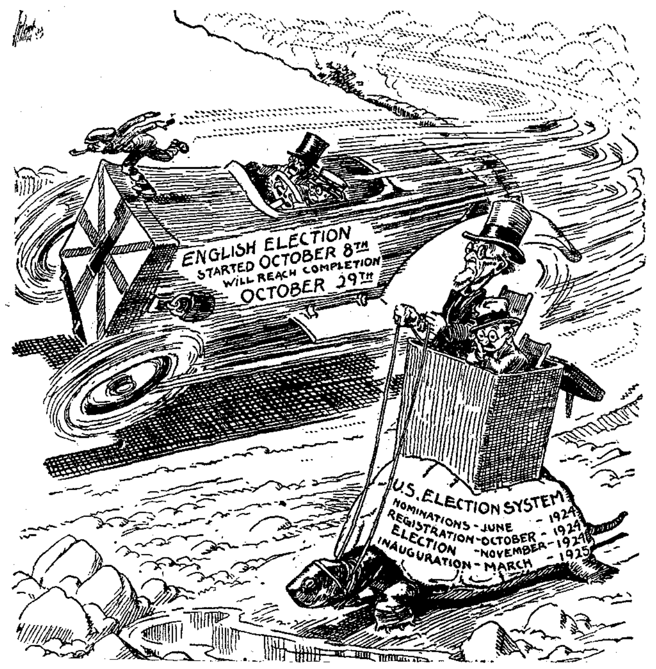
The triangular contest in Great Britain, remarks the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, is somewhat similar to that in the United States. Says the New York *World*, comparing the British Labor Premier with our Senator La Follette:

"The fame of the MacDonald Government rests, not upon its domestic progressivism, but upon its work for the peace of Europe. Its achievements for peace rest not upon the peace program which the typical La Follette progressive expounds in this country but on the very things which the La Follette progressive denounces or ignores. Mr. MacDonald has tranquilized the reparations dispute with the Dawes plan, has got what looks like a solution of the Ruhr by backing up the Morgans and other international bankers, has renewed the entente with France, and has committed himself more completely than ever to the League of Nations. It is an interesting fact that while some American progressives were talking about a Labor Government like MacDonald's for this country, the actual MacDonald Government was advancing peace in Europe by working with and through the three things, the bankers, France and the League, which the La Follette supporters dislike so strongly."



"BITE, IF YE DARE!"

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News.*


ENGLISH ELECTION STARTED OCTOBER 8TH WILL REACH COMPLETION OCTOBER 29TH
U.S. ELECTION SYSTEM
NOMINATIONS - JUNE - 1924
REGISTRATION - OCTOBER - 1924
ELECTION - NOVEMBER - 1924
INAUGURATION - MARCH - 1925

IT'S FRIGHTFUL THE WAY SOME PEOPLE DRIVE

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

One feature that the British campaign has in common with ours, it seems, is that allusions to Mr. Morgan and Wall Street are not lacking. Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"If Americans had as much interest in the result of the British election as some Englishmen seem to think that certain Americans have, our concern over the result there might rival the interest in our own election. It seems that Wall Street is almost as much a bugaboo in the constituencies that are in the habit of returning Labor members as it is in Iowa or North Dakota. The Labor party conference has carried a proposal that the Bank of England be fully nationalized, in response to a demand of its orators that 'the working classes of Britain, France, Germany, and Russia shall be rallied against Pierpont Morgan and the Bank of England.'"

The real issue, according to the New York *Evening Post*, is between radicalism and conservatism. "In Britain, as elsewhere, the old middle ground between them is vanishing." Discussing the tendencies of radical leaders to lose something of their radicalism when invested with power and responsibility, the New York *Journal of Commerce* has this to say:

"MacDonald has in very few respects adhered to the theories of Socialism which were laid down in his volume on that subject. In this matter he is by no means peculiar, for the same phenomenon has been noted in other connections.

"In Australia, for instance, which was perhaps the earliest country of democratic composition and tendency to develop a labor ministry, or the equivalent thereof, it was noted a good many years ago that the labor interests 'lost' a man about as soon as they elected him. He almost always, as his followers used to say, 'went over to' the opposition, being deemed to have been faithless to his trust or to have been won over by inducements of one sort or another.

"The truth of the matter was that these labor leaders acquired a different view with a new form of political education. They tended to become more careful, because, as citizens of genuine devotion to the interest of their country, they were not able to put class demands or programs ahead of the necessities of the nation as a whole. There was a different situation in Russia, where the scum of an exiled population of undesirables managed to rise to the top with no motive other than that of personal aggrandizement or place. The trouble there was found in the character of the guttersnipes who made their way to the front.

"How has this situation worked out in the United States? It is true that we have not given it a very good test in this country. No President and but few State executives have gone into office on a distinctly class platform or as the candidates of a distinct section of the community."

AMERICAN GOLD TO RESTORE GERMANY

AMERICA WINS along with Germany in the successful flotation of the German loan, it would seem, for with Germany's buying power restored in this way, predicts no less an authority than our Ambassador to Berlin, American business men, and particularly the farmer, will be greatly benefited by the ability of Germany, before the war our second best customer, to buy again in American markets. Thus, believes Ambassador Houghton, "there will come to the people of the Middle West a volume of trade which must affect favorably their prosperity for years to come. For Germany is stript bare. She needs articles of every sort. She must buy huge quantities of foodstuffs, for Germany raises roughly only two-thirds of what she consumes." In the last analysis, agrees the Detroit *Free Press*, "the promised rehabilitation of Germany and Europe is going to be a boon to 'the-man-in-the-street' everywhere."

The successful offering of the $200,000,000 loan, of which $110,000,000 was subscribed in the American market, is merely the forerunner of a flood of European financing, say prominent New York bankers. France is expected to complete negotiations soon for a $100,000,000 loan, and Belgium will come next, announces the New York *Evening Post.* The success of the German loan—it was oversubscribed about five times—was "the most extraordinary ever achieved by a foreign loan in this market," we read in the financial columns of the New York *Herald Tribune.* At once the buttress and keystone of the Dawes plan, says the London correspondent of the New York *Times*, "it may be taken as marking the end of the semi-chaotic business conditions following the war, and as ushering in a period of greater stability and progress." According to *The Times:*

> "None of the money to be raised through the sale of German bonds will be spent in the purchase of American goods. The money will be placed on deposit, or else invested in prime securities, as a reserve for the new German central bank to be created in accordance with the Dawes plan. Gradually, it is believed, the funds will be withdrawn to Berlin for deposit there. But whether in Berlin or in New York, the money so raised will serve as the basis of the currency to be evolved in Germany, and will thus serve as the foundation on which Germany's industrial come-back is to be formed. Old and worthless issues of marks are thrown into the fire, so to speak, and a new bank of issue is started with ample subscribed capital which shall have the sole right of issuing notes in Germany.
>
> "The new bonds stand on a basis absolutely distinct from any other Continental security. They constitute a first general charge upon all Germany's revenues and a prior lien upon specific revenues set up for control under the Dawes plan.
>
> "The fact that the rate is so high results in part from the effect upon the uninformed public opinion of the irresponsible conduct of its post-war finances on the part of the German Government, and in part from the unfortunate recent recrudescence of speculation in Allied countries in the matter of German bonds. Rumors that Germany was about to revalue these old bonds were quite unfounded."

The bonds, it might be added, bear 7 per cent. interest and the issue price is 92. This makes the yield approximately 7¾ per cent. The fact that many dealers contracted to deliver more bonds than will be alloted to them, however, caused them to buy them in the open market the day they were offered for sale, and this forced the price up to 94⅜ for a time. The Morgan syndicate which offered the bonds comprised some 400 banks and 800 bond houses, scattered throughout the country. The banking commission for handling the new loan, it is said, was five points. This amounts to approximately $5,500,000, which is considered low.

The success of the German bond issue, in the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal*, "is the most important and far-reaching influence for good since the Armistice." The international banker, notes the Mobile *Register*, is now shown in a new light: Often accused of creating and fostering wars, he is now seen as a healer of a conflict's economic wounds. Or, in the words of another editor, "the loan is both an investment and a stabilizing instrument of world peace." The Cleveland *Times-Commercial* looks upon it as "the first practical sign of financial sanity in the handling of Germany's affairs."

To the Detroit *Free Press*, "the remarkable point about this loan is its purpose—that of undoing the stupendous economic ruin which overtook Europe in the wake of the greatest and most destructive war in history." Moreover, says the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph:*

> "It is significant that the nation which is asking nothing for itself; which has no direct interest in the payment of reparations by Germany, has taken the lead in the settlement of Europe's financial troubles on a practical business basis, while rigidly refusing to be drawn into its political discussions and dissensions."

But there seem to be two sides even to such a question as the German loan. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, for example, believes that—

> "To expect that the Dawes plan will bring about an economic millennium is to expect the impossible. It will no doubt encounter obstacles. It may prove too drastic to be carried out to the letter. The Ministries that put it into effect may fall. Ramsay MacDonald, its prime mover, is already out. Marx may follow him, and so may Herriot."

"The rate of interest paid implies that this is not a conservative, but a speculative investment," observes the New York *American*, which thinks that "American bankers should confine their attention to American investments." It is the New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, which finds more flaws in the new loan than any other newspaper we have seen. Says this financial daily:

> "It is gravely to be feared that we are launching out on a program of foreign financing without stopping carefully to understand fully what the inherent limitations and ultimate dangers of that program may be.
>
> "It has been a long time since anything of a positive character concerning the German banks was actually known to American financiers, or perhaps to any financiers outside of Germany itself. If German banks are to go far in guaranteeing credits they will have to furnish understandable balance sheets, exhibiting both their foreign and domestic liabilities, and especially explaining their contingent liabilities under acceptance forms, as well as in other ways. All this is essential to the restoration of sound German credit. It will not suffice that some group of officials or ex-officials should, from time to time, issue a general statement to the effect that everything is going quite as it should in Germany.
>
> "Furthermore, the prospective investor is naturally eager to know what disposition is to be made of the proceeds of his capital. Strange tho it may seem, he will find that very little in the way of definite information is to be had on this point. The investor is merely told, what can be inferred from the Dawes report, that the loan is to be used especially to finance deliveries in kind '*during the preliminary period of economic rehabilitation*' as well as to insure currency stability.
>
> "These dual aims are by no means easy to reconcile, and there are not lacking prophets to predict that Germany faces a new period of inflation. Assuredly the task ahead of the responsible executives of the Reichsbank is a stupendous one They will have to try to reconcile the uncongenial tasks of issuing more money with which to pay the German industrialists for deliveries abroad with the duty of maintaining the exchange stability of the mark.
>
> "Will it be possible to limit the domestic increase of notes in such a way as not to imperil the hardly-attained mark stability? The question presents a problem in credit control of unusual difficulty. The nicest judgment will be required to determine how to draw the line between necessary and unnecessary grants of credit, how to gage the effect upon the price level, how to maintain relative price stability and yet gradually reduce general costs so that Germany can sell effectively in world markets.
>
> "Unless rightly expended the loan will not only fail to bring the benefits claimed for it, but from it will originate a new crop of financial evils which will leave Germany more hopelessly in debt than at the present moment."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

The war that will end war will not be fought with guns.—*Columbia Record.*

If La Follette expected to be elected, he would make fewer promises.—*Toledo Blade.*

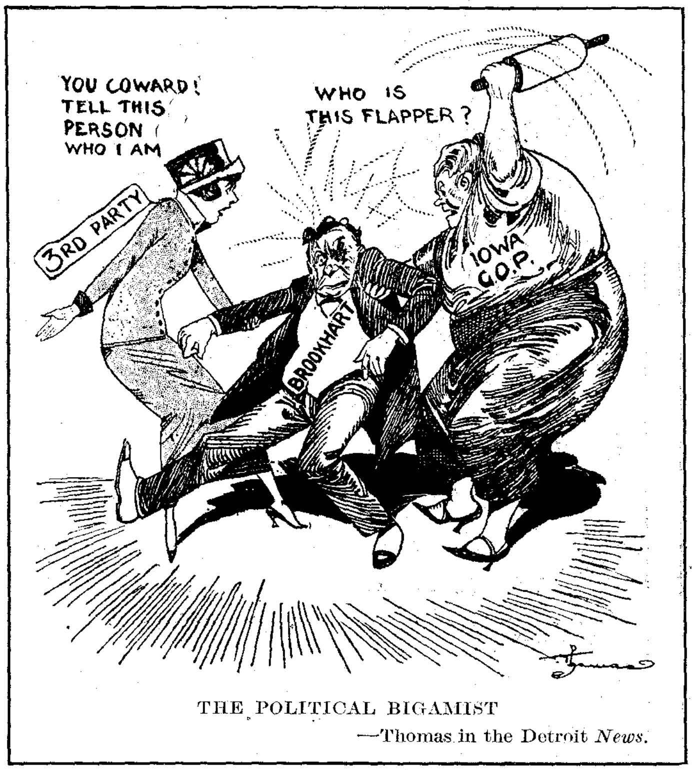
Not the straw vote, but the wheat vote, is the more important. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Girls used to be given such names as Patience and Prudence, but not now, not now!—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Woman's waist-line moves up and down; man's expands in a horizontal line only.—*Dubuque American-Tribune.*

The aim of De Valera seems to be to send Ireland to a place where she won't need an Ulster.—*Philadelphia North American.*

You can tell China is a republic. Three great leaders are trying to save her.—*New Bedford Times.*



THE POLITICAL BIGAMIST

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

The Chinese are now at it hammer and Tongs.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Relatives are people who wonder how you manage to get by.—*Burlington Hawk-eye.*

They are painting La Follette a bit "Red," but there is no oil mixed with the paint.—*Columbia Record.*

It is a good idea to kiss the children good-night, if you don't mind waiting up for them.—*Peru (Ind.) Tribune.*

It seems almost superfluous to bring a big windbag like the *ZR-3* over here during the campaign.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

A lot of people will be unhappy in heaven when they find out they can't institute any reforms or pass any laws. —*Columbia Record.*

While many phases of Gaston B. Means's career are clothed in mystery, it is fairly certain he has never indulged to any great extent in this new truth serum.—*Detroit News.*

The dedicatory anthem at the opening of Chicago's skyscraper church was, of course, "Nearer My God to Thee."—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

What this campaign needs right now to liven it up is a rousing message from Albert B. Fall going the whole hog for the party ticket.—*Detroit News.*

"Do plants suffer?" asks The Literary Digest. This will be a good question for them to put on their next straw ballot.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

John Davis is denouncing the "policy of drift." And it's particularly reprehensible when it's in the other direction.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A newspaper humorist gets brain fever trying to be funny, and along comes a linotype operator who sets it up Chaos W. Bryan by mistake.—*Detroit News.*

Our Government is operated on a system of "checks and balances," wherein the people put up the checks and the special privileges get the balances.—*Columbia Record.*

A bootlegger suggests that Americans should boost home trade by buying moonshine instead of imported liquor. Here is a good chance to die for your country.—*Fort Worth Record.*

A political prune is the matured product of a political plum.—*Columbia Record.*

Anyway, nobody charges the modern girl with being effeminate.—*Asheville Times.*

Reports from the various camps indicate we shall have three Presidents next time.—*Columbia Record.*

Truth is not only stranger than fiction, but also it is a stranger to more people.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

Dr. Mayo says insanity is increasing. This is the hardest knock the cross-word puzzle has received.—*Shreveport Journal.*

Democratic strategy in concentrating on the aluminum trust is to put Secretary Mellon on his metal.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

"Are women qualified for places of authority?" queries an editor. Ask dad; he knows.—*Boston Post.*

It's rather fine, this willingness of the candidates to save the country from one another. —*Associated Editors.*

The way to keep audiences at political meetings from going to sleep is to stop lugging in the old bunk.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Politicians who promise to save the farmer always make the condition that the farmer is to save them first.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The man who whistles, says a professional sunshine spreader, never swears. On the other hand, there are his hearers.—*Detroit News.*

For the good name of the world, we trust Mars discovered no more about the human race than we found about the Martians.—*Columbia Record.*

Now that a device has been invented that records a candle's heat fifteen miles away it ought to be possible to determine the exact warmth of W. G. McAdoo's enthusiasm for the ticket.—*Detroit News.*

It takes us 36,000 years, at the speed at which light travels, to see certain stars. There are a lot of film stars like that, too.—*The Passing Show.*

The Kansas City *Star* notes that no babies have been named after Bob La Follette. Few babies have that much hair.—*Detroit News.*

The Bryan brothers are probably entitled to credit for the reduction in gas prices, back East. They started the overproduction.—*San Diego Union.*

If there should come another war, the common people should demand that it be fought out by the gentlemen who are inventing all the deadly war engines we read about.—*Columbia Record.*

Government statistics show that Americans spent more than $4,000,000 last year for pocket firearms. It might be well to hold a disarmament conference at home before we recommend it to the world.—*Seattle Times.*

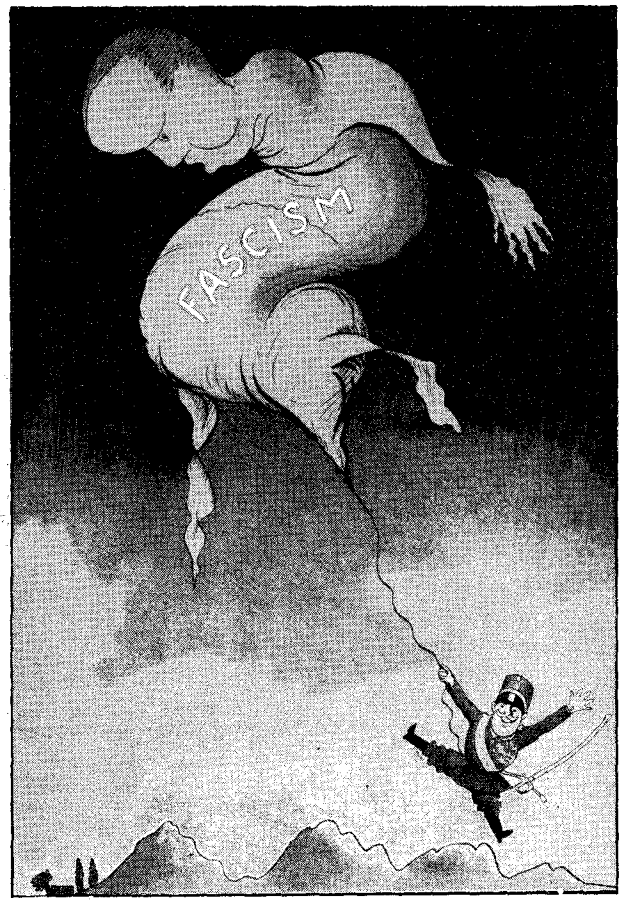
The smallest camera ever made has just been completed in Rochester, New York. It is only three-quarters of an inch high and when closed only 1-728th the size of the ordinary kodak. It is to be used to take pictures of husbands who won't let their wives get their hair bobbed.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LIBERALS AND FASCISTS AT GRIPS IN ITALY

UTTER CONTEMPT for the stinging condemnation of Fascism in a resolution adopted by the Leghorn Liberal Congress is said to be the feeling of Mussolini and his supporters, who are resolved to continue, alone, if necessary, along the road which Fascism has laid out for itself from the beginning. According to Mussolini, as quoted in Rome dispatches, anti-Fascist sentiment prevails among only about two-thirds of the Liberals. But on the other hand there is sufficient adverse criticism of Mussolini and his methods in the Italian press to indicate that this two-thirds' sentiment is a particularly lively emotion. Italy's most distinguished philosopher and critic, Benedetto Croce, is quoted by the Naples correspondent of *Il Giornale d'Italia* as saying that he has always maintained that the Fascist movement is incapable of setting up a new type of State, despite the ostentatious utterances of its supporters, and we read further:

"Therefore Fascism, in my judgment, could not and should not be anything more than a bridge to lead to the restoration of a more strictly liberal régime in the frame of a stronger State. Fascism should have given up the idea of initiating a new historical era along the lines of its boasts, and should have been content with the unforgetable glory of having given harmony and vigor anew to Italy's political life, and of having garnered the best fruits of the war. The Fascist press mechanically pursued what was or should have been the ideal of Fascism, namely the new Fascist State with its original institutions, and so forth. They talked a great deal, but in a negative way they confirmed my judgment, and that negative way was the one of good sense."



A DANISH VIEW

"The power of Mussolini is broken."

—*Klod Hans* (Copenhagen).

Having remarked that the assassination of the Socialist Deputy Matteotti had special political significance in so far as it aroused the public conscience, Mr. Croce goes on to say:

"Because Fascism can not create a new constitutional and juridical organization as a substitute for that of Liberalism, it finds itself forced to move along by the same violent actions that accompanied its birth, and so it perpetuates what should have been occasional and transitory. In this series of violent actions we can not exactly see at what point we are to stop."

In reply to the question whether there were any signs of a return to a Liberal régime, Mr. Croce avers:

"We could not expect or wish that Fascism should be overturned all at once, because it has been neither an infatuation nor a joke. It answered serious needs and has been doing much good, as any man of judgment must admit. It appeared with the assent and to the plaudits of the nation, and the result is that the public mind does not wish the benefits of Fascism to disappear or the previous weakness and inefficiency of government to return. On the other hand, there is a feeling that the effects of Fascism, which are neither praiseworthy nor beneficent, constitute a reality which will not disappear by being blown upon. It is therefore necessary to allow time for the development of the transformation process of Fascism."

As to whether it would be more correct to speak of the dissolution than of the transformation of Fascism, Mr. Croce says:

"That will depend on the wisdom, intelligence and good-will of the best element among the Fascists. If they recognize that the return to a liberal régime is unavoidable, they will be able to save Fascism. . . . And so they will have a weak and dictatorial Fascism destroyed, to give place to another which will be permanent."

Asked whether this dissolution or transformation process would be rapid, Mr. Croce replies:

"Who can say? The unforseen can not either hasten or retard it. Besides there is a scarcity of statesmen in Italy, and this is a serious handicap."

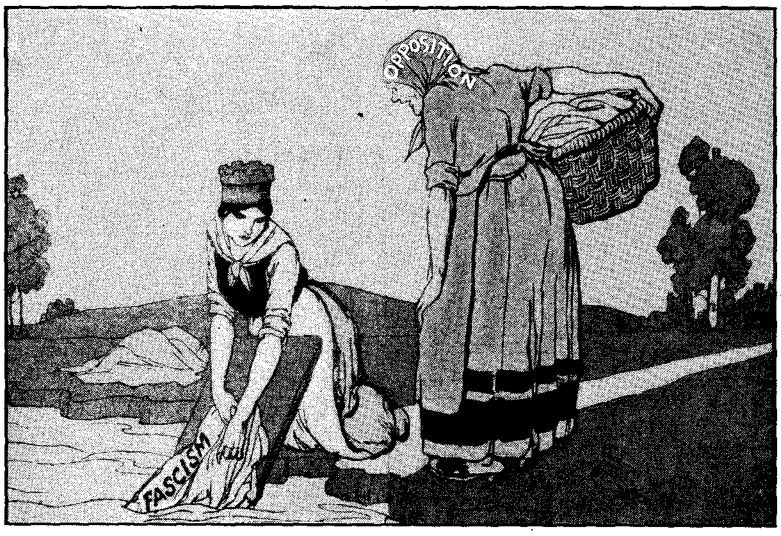
By way of retort the Naples correspondent of this Italian daily observed that never before had there been so many new politicians. To this Mr. Croce returned:

"'New!' You are right and your irony is just. But I mean the old ones. If the people do not sympathize with the new rich, the improvised wealthy, then permit me not to trust that other post-war product, the new statesmen, the improvised statesmen. The 1919 and 1920 elections deprived Italy's political life of all men of political experience, of all faithful servants of the nation. For these we have no substitutes, and they should be called back."

In a scathing denunciation of Fascism the Rome *Mondo* declares that the elections of last April were "a gigantic political swindle," and it adds that the precariousness of the situation resulting was at once realized by its perpetrators. Therefore it cries:

"We demand the return of the laws, of the statutory guaranties, of elemental liberties—in other words, the return of civilization. We repeat that a people would be historically unworthy of living were it willing to suffer its civil and moral failure under the pressure of an armed minority. Fascism wants peace, but what kind of peace does it want? It wants a peace between the armed and the unarmed, between the opprest and the oppressor, between victims and tyrants. This would be a peace of subjection—humiliating and cowardly—a disgrace not to be tolerated by a country like Italy."

As an offset against the Fascists we are informed by the Milan *Corriere della Sera* that in various parts of Italy unions are being formed by advocates of democratic liberalism and democracy. The first of such organizations is the Southern Union which at a meeting in Naples, we are told, adopted a motion for the constitution of a national political body designed to hold together the liberal and democratic forces of the opposition. Other such unions have been established, we are told, in Rome, Venice, Milan, Turin and Sardinia. According to the Rome *Mondo* these organizations are called "Unions" "not only to consecrate the voluntary and conscious burial of old and rotten factional discriminations by those who joined together during the Fascist occupation to fight for Italian liberty, but also to express the instinctive aspiration toward that ideal of moral unity which Fascism tramples down, when it forces upon the generality of Italians the class privilege of the black shirt and the actual rule of the armed faction." Another organization, of which we learn through the Italian press, is the *Lega Italica* or Italian League, founded under the auspices and through the initiative of Sem Bennelli, the well-known author of "The Jest." The aim of this organization, we are told, is to cooperate in solving the problem of the present situation so that through moral restoration the real peace of the country may be attained. Mr. Bennelli has issued a proclamation in which he analyzes Italy's parlous state and denounces the "present monopolistic system" as far as patriotism is concerned and asks for a return of "the true conception of the fatherland," claiming that "in that conception and for that conception Italy will get rid of her control by faction."



IN DEFENSE OF MUSSOLINI

OPPOSITION WASHERWOMAN: "That linen isn't much good."
ITALY: "It wouldn't stand the washing if it were not."

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

Turning to the Fascist side of the case we find Mussolini's personal organ, the Milan *Popolo d'Italia* saying of the anti-Fascist resolution adopted by the Liberal Congress at Leghorn that "it may interest the Liberals who voted for the resolution to know positively that their resolution leaves Mussolini cold and unaffected," and it adds that he rejects it "despite the hypocritical declarations which preceded it," and—

"He rejects it on account of its contents, on account of its phrasing, on account of the way in which it was passed, on account of the words which accompanied it, on account of the abstractions which characterize it and on account of everything that has been said and not said at Leghorn. Finally he rejects it because the Italian Liberal party has no right to impose any conditions whatever on any one."

According to Rome dispatches the announcement that the pro-Fascist and anti-Fascist Liberals have come to a parting of the ways greatly perturbs the Liberal press, which make appeals to all Liberals to stand or fall together. Nevertheless we are told that:

"Opinion on collaboration or non-collaboration with the Fascists is so divided that little hope is felt of the unity of the party being preserved.

"The material help which the Fascists would obtain by a split in the Liberal ranks is small, as according to official figures the Liberal party is composed of about 30,000 members, and only about one-third of these appear likely to join the secessionist movement. The split, however, would permit Mussolini to retain the Liberal members of his Cabinet.

A personal statement of Premier Mussolini, on his return from what is described as "a triumphal tour of Northern Italy, throughout which the people of every place greeted him with an enthusiasm bordering on delirium," was given to the Rome correspondent of the New York *Times*, who quotes the Italian leader as saying:

"The failure of the Opposition's shameless campaign of lies and misrepresentations has strengthened the faith of those who never wavered in their allegiance to our régime. It has made fervent Fascists of many who before supported us only half-heartedly, and is attracting to our banners a steady stream of recruits who see in Fascism the only organization capable of giving their country peace, prosperity and happiness.

"Facts speak louder than words. This is a law from which the Opposition, try as it may, can not escape. It may criticize this or that detail of our work, it may heap fraudulent evidence upon fradulent evidence of our supposed misgovernment, but the facts are still there to give them the lie. The country knows that it is more prosperous than it ever was before. It feels the blood of the new life we have infused into it pulsing in its veins. It senses by a kind of instinct that we love our country better than our very lives, and therefore is unwavering in its support of us.

"Every accusation that the Opposition has brought against us has failed in almost miserable fashion. It first sought to prove complicity of the Government in the Matteotti murder, but that is a story which is now received with derision whenever it is repeated. Then it attempted to bring charges of graft and persecution against some of my collaborators, but the objects of its attacks promptly sued for libel, and the accusations were withdrawn. Then it tried to show that the reforms introduced by my Cabinet were stupid and contrary to the best interests of Italy; but nobody listened because the increased prosperity and contentment of the country proves the contrary.

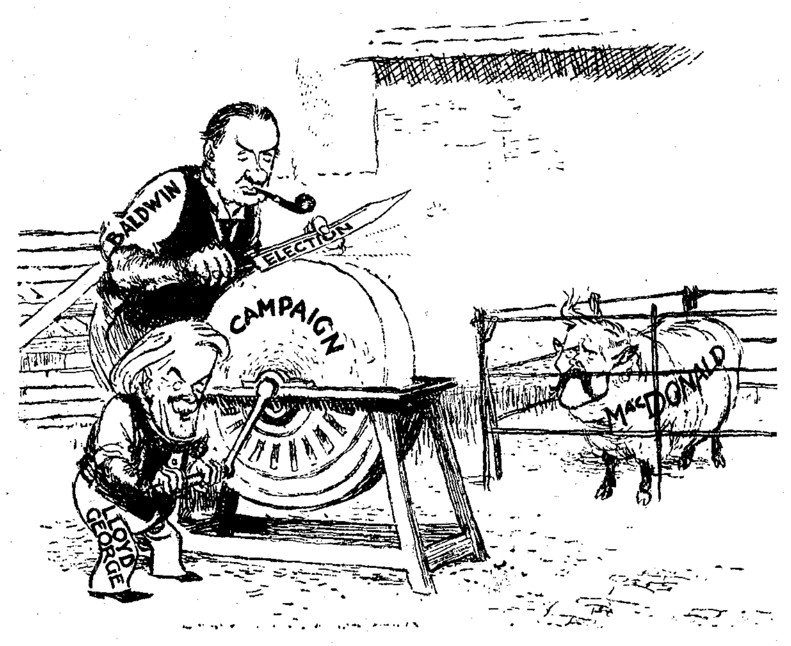
"All the Opposition's other attempts having failed, it has now entrenched itself behind two words, one of which is new-fashioned and ugly and the other is old-fashioned and beautiful. I refer to the words 'normalization' and 'liberty.' I have never been able to understand what normalization means, nor has any one succeeded in explaining it to me. It would appear to mean 'a return to normal condition,' but I ask you to what normal conditions?

"Italy has just emerged from a war and a long period of strikes and internal disturbances, so that I can hardly believe that any one wishes to return to conditions which were considered normal before the advent of Fascism. What, then? Normalization means the advent of an era of peace and brotherhood and of strict observance of the laws. In that case I reply:

"'Both as head of the Government and as head of Fascism I am a most convinced believer in normalization in the whole of Italy. I wish Fascism to confer upon a united Italy for the first time in its history peace in strict observance of the laws, which is a thing that it never had before.'

"As for liberty, I think liberty is a fine thing, but it does not mean anything in the abstract, or rather it only means something if it is coupled with work and duty. The greatest trouble with the world at present is that men are too inclined to think of their rights and to forget their duties."

BRITAIN'S BIG ELECTION



WHO KNOWS?

RAMSAY: "Now I wonder what they are preparing to do."

—*Western Mail* (Cardiff).

WHEN AMERICA IS THROUGH with this Presidential contest, the new Administration will be sure of power for four years; but, as some British editors remind us, the first Labor Government ever elected in Britain was suddenly overthrown after it had been in office for only nine months. The fate which befell it, and may befall any Government that succeeds it, is noted as an indication of the sharp contrasts between the democracy of Britain and that of the United States. Meanwhile London press correspondents observe with interest that at the opening of his campaign for the reelection of the Labor Government, Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald was the recipient of a good-will telegram from the Socialist party in the United States sending "congratulations upon the determined and dignified stand of the first British Labor Government against the petty attacks of its combined reactionary opponents." As cited in press dispatches this message continues as follows: "The forces of Labor, Socialism and progress on both sides of the Atlantic are now engaged in simultaneous campaigns for the rights of the people, social justice and the world's peace. May both be equally victorious and triumphant." The Labor Government's defeat came about when the Parliament voted, by 364 to 198, to investigate the Government's withdrawal of the prosecution of the acting editor, James Ross Campbell, for an article in the *Workers' Weekly*, a Communist organ. This vote was taken as a censure of the Government. Labor's reaction to the defeat was express by J. R. Clynes, government leader in the House, to an American correspondent, in these words:

> "No Government was ever so treated; it is a scandal and a disgrace. But I am glad; we are all glad. This shows the country what our opponents are. Now we'll go for them and show them what fools they've been. We'll sweep the country and come back with a majority and give them a Labor Government with teeth in it, dependent on no false friends or disloyal allies for support."

The allusion to "disloyal allies" recalls to some that the Labor Government had a decided minority in the House when it came into power on the twenty-second of January last, and to hold its own had to depend for the support of enough Liberals, including the leaders, to beat the Tories, or Conservatives, the strongest party in a three-cornered House. The big achievements recorded by the Labor Government in its search for a return to power have been the Boundary Commission Bill for Ireland, recognition of the Soviet Government, the Anglo-Russian Treaty, and the acceptance of the Dawes Reparations Plan with its consequence in the League of Nations of an arbitration agreement to prevent wars. The most informing advices on the issues of the present contest, in which it appears the Liberals and Conservatives will combine in many districts in order to eliminate three-cornered fights, are to be found in the manifestoes of the several parties involved. Thus in "Labor's Appeal to the People" we read Premier MacDonald's justification of the Russian treaties, awaiting ratification by Parliament, in the following words:

> "When compensation has been secured to British subjects for their losses in Russia, a third treaty will be negotiated, providing for the raising from private financiers by Russia of a loan, the interest and sinking-fund charges on which shall be guaranteed by Great Britain. It is laid down in Article XII of the general treaty that the amount, terms and conditions of the said loan, and the purposes to which it shall be applied, shall be defined in the future treaty referred to, and this treaty will not come into force until the necessary Parliamentary authority for the guaranty of the said loan has been given."

Labor's appeal also cites home achievements in housing, education, unemployment and the budget, with special reference to a bill giving pensions to widowed mothers with children. In the summing up this manifesto avows that:

> "It is along these lines that the Labor party would work in Parliament toward a transformation, gradual as it must be, of the existing economic and industrial system into a genuine commonwealth of labor. We have faith in humanity. We refuse to believe that there is nothing to be done but conserve the present order, which is disorder, or that the misery, demoralization and ruin that it causes to innocent men and women and children can be remedied by a perpetual repetition of the abstract principles of individualism.
>
> "We appeal to the people to support us on our stedfast march—taking each step only after careful examination, making sure of each advance as we go, and using each success as the beginning of further achievements, toward a really Socialist commonwealth, in which there shall at least be opportunity for good-will to conquer hate and strife, and for brotherhood, if not to supersede greed, at least to set due bounds to that competition which leads only to loss and death."

Turning to the Liberal manifesto, as described in London press dispatches, we find it asserts that the election has been forced on the country by the MacDonald Government "because first, they were not prepared to face an impartial inquiry into the circumstances which led to the withdrawal of the prosecution against a Communist writer for inciting to mutiny in the Army and Navy, and, second, because they wished to evade Parliamentary discussions of the reckless proposal to guarantee, at the risk of the British taxpayer, a loan to the Communist Government of Russia." This manifesto recapitulates the items of Liberal policy with regard to housing, unemployment, education, free trade, industrial peace, temperance reform, and other issues, with a special paragraph on Mr. Lloyd George's Coal and Power Committee report, of which it is said:

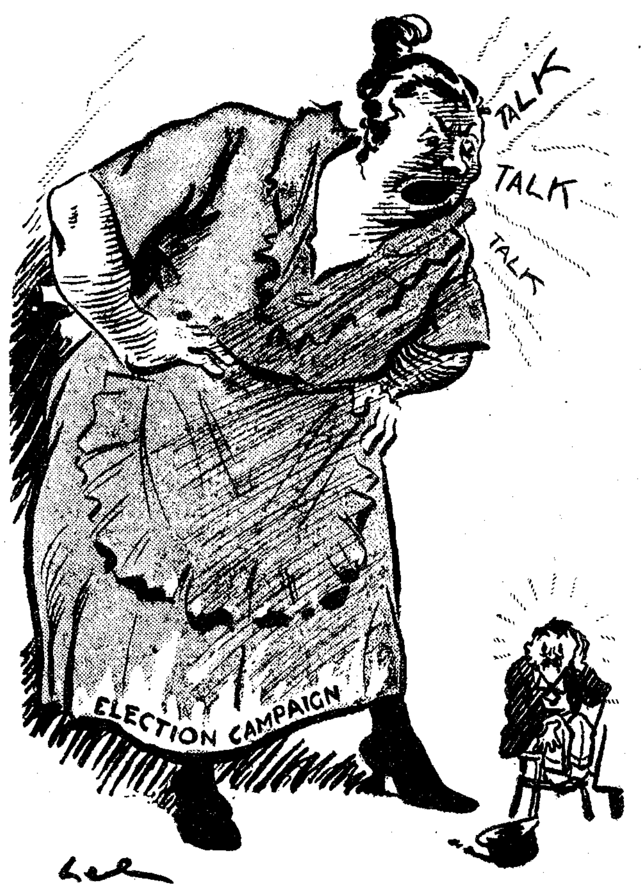
> "The Liberal policy is to make coal the great national asset by empowering the State to acquire all mineral rights and to provide State assistance and direction in the building of superpower stations.
>
> "By a levy on the purchase price at which the mining royalties are taken over by the State, funds will be provided for rebuilding and bettering the mining villages."

The Conservative address to the electors also lays responsibility for the election on the Labor Government, we read in these dispatches, and the case of the Communist editor, Campbell, and dissatisfaction with the Russian treaties are described as being the chief offenses of the Labor Government. From the Conservative statement we quote the following:

> "The admissions already extorted from the Ministers in Parliament are sufficient to convince any reasonable person that it was as a result of undue political pressure that the Attorney-General withdrew the prosecution instituted on the grave charge of inciting the troops to sedition and mutiny. The refusal to allow any inquiry inevitably suggests that the result of such an investigation would only have been to emphasize the conclusion that the course of justice had been deflected by partizan considerations, and to increase public anxiety.
>
> "There are, however, other considerations which may well have influenced the Government in their decision to precipitate an election.
>
> "Under pressure from the same extremist section which reversed the considered action of the Attorney-General in the Campbell case—and, indeed, at the same moment—the Government, going back upon its own better judgment and upon the assurances given by the Prime Minister in Parliament, hurriedly patched up a makeshift treaty with the Soviets, which they now realize to be no less indefensible and no less incapable of standing close scrutiny.
>
> "Under that treaty the rightful claims of British subjects are whittled down to an undefined extent, and Parliament is to be asked to commit itself in the eyes of Russia and of the world to the principle of guaranteeing that the British taxpayer shall repay the Bolshevik loan if the Bolsheviks, in accordance with their principles and their practise, should fail to repay that loan."

On Labor's side we may note that in a campaign speech at Glasgow, as quoted in London press dispatches, Premier MacDonald said that he was "supposed to apologize for this election," but that he was "going to do nothing of the kind." He again blamed the "machinations" of the Conservatives and Liberals for preventing the Labor Government from continuing its work for the nation, and said: "The other parties gave us a rope which they thought would hang us, but instead they found it getting around their own necks." He declared he had the "most profound confidence" in his Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Hastings, whose withdrawal of the prosecution of the Communist editor precipitated the crisis. In defending the Russian treaty, Mr. MacDonald denied that his country was taking capital from Great Britain to give it to the Russians, and declared that the first instalment of the Russian loan—£10,000,000—would all be spent in Britain. He added: "I want capital and credit for British industries, but what is the use of that capital and credit unless we have markets for British goods."

One American press correspondent cables from London that it is a two-to-one bet Premier MacDonald keeps his job.



THE POLITICAL MOTHER-IN-LAW

WEARY CITIZEN: "And now I have to listen to her jawing!"
—*The Daily Courier* (Liverpool).

GERMANY'S APPROACH TO THE LEAGUE

WHATEVER THE DATE may be when Germany enters the League of Nations—and some say a special Assembly will be called to admit her by the end of this year—it is generally agreed in the European press that the importance of the event is self-evident. A Geneva correspondent of the London *Observer* cites a distinguished unnamed German as putting the problem in these words: "Geneva and Moscow are the two rival systems of rebuilding a shattered world. Germany has now definitely chosen to side with Geneva, altho there was never any real danger that she would choose Moscow. The present Franco-German and Anglo-German negotiations for commercial treaties show that economic forces alone would in the end bring Germany and the rest of Europe together. Each is indispensable to the other." Meanwhile it is apparent from the German press that, before entering the League, the Nationalists would have the Government address a note to the Allied Governments repudiating the charges that Germany alone was responsible for beginning the war. On the other hand the Democratic and Socialist elements in Germany are averse to sending such a note, which they believe would provoke resentment in France and in England. As the *Koelnische Zeitung* sees it—

> "The Government should first of all learn whether before Germany is admitted into the League she will be asked to confess her war guilt. . . . It is evident that Germany will find it impossible to enter the League unless she first informs the Powers of her views on the subject of the war. This is required by the principles of loyalty and honesty.
>
> "Complete unity of view seems to prevail with regard to the necessity of disclaiming the responsibility assumed by us in the Treaty of Versailles. This must be made clear to the Allies. It must also be made clear that our entry will in no way mean a reassertion of the statement that was wrested from us in Versailles. Those of us who hurry to enter the League would be better employed in displaying precipitation in trying to bring about the cancellation of the admission of our guilt."

These ideas are shared by the Berlin *Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung*, which adds the following remarks on the conditions under which Germany might enter the League:

> "If, during the sessions of the League orators have spoken to Germany's empty chair in spite of the fact that some of the Powers wish to see Germany seated there—such a situation must be ascribed solely to the attitude assumed by the Government of the Reich. Our attitude toward the League is not a party issue. It is a question to be decided on the basis of purely practical considerations. If we want the entry of Germany to yield useful results, Germany must enter the League on an equal footing with other Powers. . . . According to an important statement recently made, 'there are moments more favorable for the entry into the League than the present.' The existing League of Nations is justly considered a tool in the hands of the victorious Powers. If Germany enters it, the situation will change. But Germany must be admitted as a Great Power, for she is a Great Power. She can not

enter the League in the spirit of the Treaty of Versailles, which was conceived so as to forever crush Germany as a Great Power. In order that this essential condition be fulfilled, Germany must become a member of the Council of the League. As soon as this demand is met, Germany will enter the League. So far, however, this does not seem to be the probability."

In sharp contrast to such thinking we have the observations of a special correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, who declares:

"The League of Nations is altogether too often considered in Germany as a prison in which we are to be chained by the Treaty of Versailles and held as a subject country. If this were true, the Nationalist parties of the countries that fought against us would not be opposed to our entry into the League.

"The League is an association of nations which, as long as Germany does not belong to it, is undoubtedly influenced by the Powers that won the Great War. It is silly to expect this association to change its attitude with regard to nations that do not belong to it. . . . The United States of America, which enjoys the sympathies of German elements hostile to the League, have not hitherto entered it, owing to considerations of domestic, political, and geographical character. Yet large sections of the American people are showing a great deal of interest in the League. Sooner or later, the United States will enter the League. As to Russia, developments in that country dominated by the Soviets make it clear that nothing in the way of modification of the composition of the League can be expected from her.

"It would be justifiable to think that we could secure better conditions in the League if we postponed our entry until after the entry of the United States. . . . It is, of course, very important to know what moral and political obligations will be imposed upon Germany on her admission into the League. Every country desirous of becoming a member of the League must draft her declaration of intentions and abide by them. If we want to enter the League we must accept the situation created by the Treaty of Versailles as a fact. This, however, does not mean that . . . on our admission we would be obliged to reiterate our statement as to our war-culpability. No Government wants to resuscitate at the present time the question of the war responsibility. The formalities accompanying the entry of a new State into the League do not require it, either."

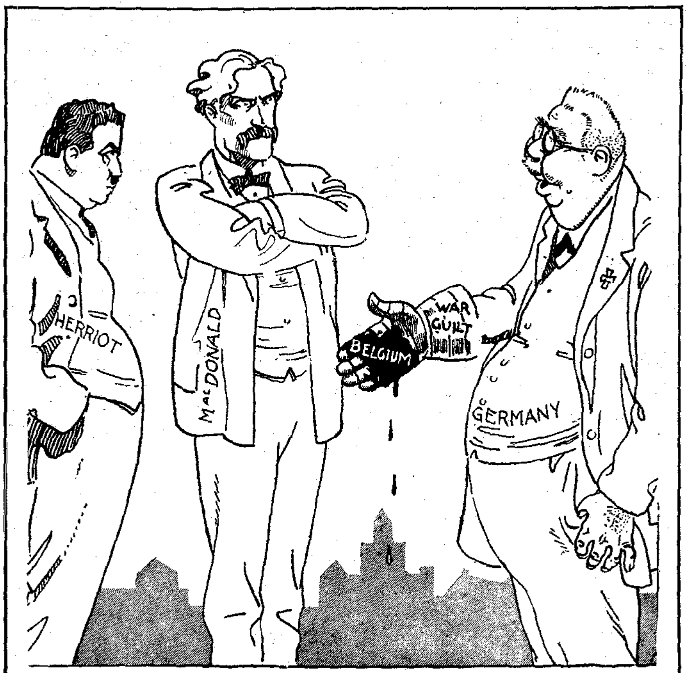
In the procedure of entry into the League, according to this writer, the country wishing to become a member is subjected by certain commissions to investigation on various formal points. The only point that might entail difficulties for Germany, he says, is the question whether she has fulfilled her obligations incurred by international treaties. We read then:

"But hitherto the League has shown a tendency to overlook doubtful questions of that nature rather than to stress them. It is proper for the League to welcome new members in order to become virtually a world-wide institution.

"Those who conceive of the League as a prospective prison for Germany should go to Geneva in order to observe the League at work. It is enough to hear the speeches of old Count Apponyi, that avowed exemplar of the old régime and member of the Right Hungarian parties, in order to understand that people fight in the League and are allowed to fight there.

"If we want to struggle against the unjust Treaty of Versailles we shall be able to do so at a well-chosen moment in the League by resorting to the means that institution will give us. . . . The truth is that the League of Nations is not a prison, but a political clearing-house in which acute political questions may find a peaceful solution. The League is a political instrument that can be used by any country that takes it in its hands. If German Nationalist elements deplore the Reich which, since the days of Versailles, has been a passive object of European policies, they should be also aware of the fact that this deplorable situation can be remedied by our entry into the fraternity of nations at Geneva."

Among the French press the Paris *Temps* says bluntly that whether Germany endeavors to get into the League soon or late, precautions must be taken against any tricks she might attempt to play at Geneva. The best of all precautions, according to this daily, is to subject her to the common law which applies to all members. And the essential thing to do, it adds, is to "make the Germans understand thoroughly that they will not be allowed to make use of the League of Nations in order to have the peace treaties revised or smashed." According to London dispatches outlining the position of the recent MacDonald Government: "Germany must adhere strictly to the conditions governing the international *status quo* in Europe, and in particular to the Treaty of Versailles and the London Agreement on the Dawes plan."



A DUTCH REMINDER

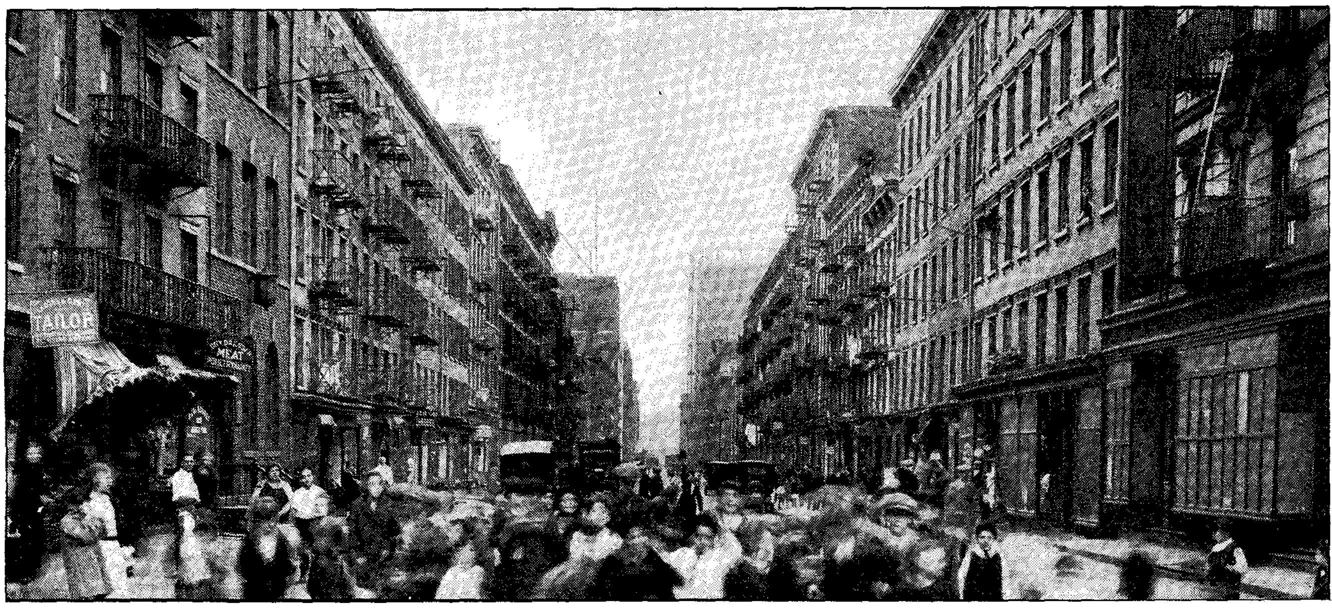
GERMANY: "Please help me, kind friends. But first of all admit that I am as innocent as a lamb."

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

DENMARK'S DISARMAMENT—Without costing any one a penny for traveling or hotel expenses to assist at a disarmament conference, we are told, Denmark has decided to introduce a bill disbanding its Army and Navy, and providing for a constabulary only. It has made its spiritual position so clear to the world, remarks the Dublin *Irish Statesman*, that it can confidently rely on the culture and economic prestige it has won as a better defense against aggression than any Army it could put in the field This weekly goes on to explain that:

"It is almost certain that no Government would face the obloquy of military attack on a country which has left itself defenseless, and whose relinquishing of the military arm is evidence that it could not possibly itself dream of aggression or military adventures. Anyhow, the greatest Army it could put into the field would be powerless against the military or naval forces of any of the Great Powers—and no doubt the cultural and economic life of Denmark will gain by the fact that a considerable proportion of its wealth will no longer be diverted to unproductive objects. We have always believed that the best protection the small State could have in the modern world would be world recognition of its intellectual brilliance and the peculiar charm of its civilization and the quality of life attained by it citizens. Such a moral position can be created more easily in the world to-day than it could centuries ago. For quarrelsome little States with no special culture their natural right to independence would be no safeguard, but international recognition of the civilization evolved would be. The modern Greeks ever had a great deal of undeserved sympathy and forgiveness for many blunders, because the world holds ancient Greece still dear in its memory, and the obliteration of Greece among the States of the world would be like the obliteration of one of the greates memories of humanity. No one will hold our memory dear because of the exploits of our gunmen, but many might remember the country which gave birth to great writers and which evolved a noble civilization of its own."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



TO ADD TWENTY YEARS TO THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS DISTRICT

Is the aim of the Milbank Memorial Fund, which is spending $2,000,000 to prolong life in three selected regions. The offices of THE DIGEST unfortunately fall just outside the New York City area where lives are to be prolonged.

A $2,000,000 WAR-FUND TO FIGHT OFF THE GRIM REAPER

THE DISTRICT IN NEW YORK CITY bounded by Fourteenth and Sixty-fourth streets, Fourth Avenue and the East River, has been selected as a center for an intensive health demonstration over a period of years, it was announced a few days ago in the annual report of the Milbank Memorial Fund, issued from the office of the foundation in that city. Says the New York *Times:*

"This area, which includes the Bellevue and Yorkville neighborhoods and has a population of approximately 200,000, is one of the three centers in New York State where the fund is to spend $2,000,000 in community health work in an effort to determine whether public health authorities are justified in believing, as many do, that within the next half century at least twenty years will be added to the average span of human life. Two demonstrations already have been in operation for over a year—one in Cattaraugus County, a rural district, and the other in Syracuse.

"Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Health Commissioner, and several health and social welfare agencies will cooperate in the demonstration here.

"Albert G. Milbank, treasurer of the fund, said yesterday that a director for the work would be chosen soon and the preliminary organization formed, so that the actual demonstration operations could begin early in 1925.

"'Before determining upon the Bellevue-Yorkville district as a demonstration center,' said Mr. Milbank, 'extensive surveys were made there. Factors which entered into the selection of the demonstration center include not only the population of the district, its racial composition, birth-rate, general infant and child mortality and tuberculosis morbidity and mortality, but also the likelihood of the people of the community cooperating in an undertaking of this kind and the presence there of agencies through which to operate.

"'It is doubtful whether any other district in New York City provides more satisfactory clinical facilities than are found in the Bellevue-Yorkville section. More than twenty-five hospitals, dispensaries and public health institutions are located there.'

"The fund was established twenty years ago by the late Elizabeth Milbank Anderson of New York 'to improve the physical, mental and moral condition of humanity and generally to advance charitable and benevolent objects.'"

In a later issue, *The Times* wonders just what were the emotions of the 200,000 people living in the district when they read that a lot of money is to be spent in trying to make them healthier, and therefore happier and more prosperous. It says:

"Of course, all of those people would like to be healthier, happier and richer, but are they quite willing to be lessoned in these things by strangers from the outside? The implication of the announcement is that at present the habits of these people are bad, or at least unwise, in matters of sanitation and hygiene, but it has not been reported that they have made any such admission or appealed for reformers to come among them and improve their condition.

"Tho this question does arise, the answer to it probably is that the inhabitants of the district, or most of them, will be grateful for the attention they are to receive, not resentful of it. Old ideas as to health and the gaining or retaining of it have changed of late years among all classes, for in them all has come realization to a greater or less degree of what modern science can do along these lines, and in consequence much of what once would have seemed meddling interference with personal privacy has come to bear another aspect. Advice as to diet and living conditions is welcomed as soon as it proves to be based on knowledge, and in the tenements most of the mothers have learned that a visiting nurse, tho unmarried, may know about the care and feeding of babies a thing or two that was not known by the mothers and grandmothers in 'the old country.'

"That is a marked advance. The plan of the Milbank Fund managers undoubtedly can do much for their selected districts, and so its application could for any other part of the city."

As an indication of what can be done, Mr. John A. Kingsbury, secretary of the fund, says:

"The gain in life-span during the last two decades has been greater than during the previous half-century. While 75 years ago one-fourth of all persons born in England died before reaching the age of three and one-half years, a decade ago it was not until the age of thirty-three and one-half years that one-fourth died."

TO KEEP SWIMMING-POOLS CLEAN

ONE OF OUR MOST DANGEROUS SOURCES of infection is the swimming-pool, according to V. M. Ehlers, State Sanitary Engineer, Austin, Texas. It is dangerous, however, only when neglected, and Mr. Ehlers tells us how to keep it clean and harmless. In an address before the League of Texas Municipalities, printed in *The Municipal and County Engineer* (Indianapolis), Mr. Ehlers characterizes his subject as "important and at the same time vital." "When we consider," he says, "the millions of persons who use daily during the summer every available swimming-pool and shower in the country, the importance of these institutions becomes only too apparent." He goes on:

"These pools afford excellent opportunity for the possible infection of millions of bathers. As a source of infection for intestinal diseases, such as typhoid and dysentery; eye and ear infection; for venereal contagion; or for infections of the respiratory system such as grippe, colds, pneumonia, and sinus infections, the swimming-pool provides one of the most dangerous sources. And for this reason it is most urgent and necessary that persons having any contagious disease be kept from entering or using these highly contaminable public places.

"Swimming-pools have so grown in number and popularity during the past decade that innumerable State laws have been enacted and passed regulating and controlling their operation. A great majority of the States have passed and have in operation regulations governing the use and care of swimming-pools. These regulations deal with the allowable quality and purity of the water in the pool, with the amount of water necessary per bather, with pre-showers and other pre-washing regulations, sterilization of bathing-suits and purification of water. These laws give the control of the swimming-pools into the hands of the various State Boards of Health, and make compliance with the regulations mandatory and binding upon the various swimming-pool operators.

"Laws regulating pools after construction are necessary in order to maintain and to insure their proper operation, but still more necessary are regulations governing the actual construction of these pools. Prevention is far safer than any later attempt at remedy."

The two most important factors in any pool, Mr. Ehlers tells us, are the pool or container itself, and the water in that pool. In building the pool care must be exercised in locating it in healthy surroundings and in making it impervious to a possibly polluted exterior water supply. He says:

"Water-proof cement pools with smooth interiors have proven very satisfactory in actual operation. These pools should be sloped toward one end and have in that lower end a discharge pipe conveniently operated and leading to either the sewer or purification plant. Just above the water-level there should be provided a scum gutter and sputum trough to carry off objectionable matter that would otherwise pollute the pool. This trough should be so recessed into the side of the walls as to be inaccessible to the hands or fingers of bathers, and it must be sufficiently sloped to carry off the waste products into the sewer system. The cement walks surrounding the pools should be so constructed that any water draining from them would flow into a waste gutter and not back into the pool. Proper lighting and a clear, visible bottom will aid materially in cleaning operations. Hand-rails, marked depths, and recessed steps should be provided in the interest of safety.

"If the pool is to be operated on the fill-and-draw plan, no extra precautions need to be taken with regard to the water other than to be certain of a sufficiently pure supply, ample quantity for each bather, and sufficient regularity in changing the water in the pool. This plan is, of course, expensive since it necessitates the constant waste of large quantities of water.

"If the pool is to be operated on the continuous flow-and-filtration plan, it is necessary to provide for the removal of the used water to a filter where its color and impurities will be removed. Subsequent purification of this clarified water can then be accomplished by either chlorination or ultra-violet ray. At least 800 gallons per person per bath is required. Hence in constructing the swimming-pool provision must be made to provide adequate quantities of water of sufficient purity to meet these requirements.

"The details of operation of any swimming-pool are essential and vital to the welfare of its patrons. Proper sterilization of bathing-suits and towels by laundering after each use is very necessary. Cleaning and disinfection of lockers, halls and walks must no more be neglected than the provision of sanitary drinking-fountains, or resuscitation machinery and first-aid kits. Sanitary, private toilets, connected to a safe sewerage system is one of the prime essentials of a safe, clean pool. Wash-room wastes from the showers must be disposed of in a sanitary way by connection to the sewers. Pre-showers, both foot and up-and-down showers, must be insisted upon if the pool is to be maintained in any degree of safety.

"Just as in every other public utility, a swimming-pool is potentially dangerous in proportion to the number of persons to whom it caters. And since there can be no doubt of the popularity, and no limit set upon the patronage of these pools, it is only too evident that our cities should provide adequate means of protecting those whom it is their duty to protect."

A FRENCH MUSEUM OF CRIME

THE POLICE MUSEUM at Lyons, France, in charge of Dr. Edmund Locard, criminal expert, is described by a writer in *La Victoire* (Paris). Dr. Locard, he says, is widely known as an expert in handwriting, but graphology by no means sums up his field of knowledge; for in the extended and varied domain of judicial identification, the director of the Lyons Laboratory of Police Technique is properly what the French call an "ace." We read:

"Nothing is more curious than Dr. Locard's museum, and nothing more amusing than to visit it with the doctor himself for a guide. Imagine Sherlock Holmes, reduced to the age of twenty-five, forgetting all those 'intuitions' to which he owes so great a success, and deciding to admit no evidence not validated by chemistry, physics or natural history.

"Here, for instance, is an escaped criminal who made the mistake of lying prone in the sand. He did not know that he was executing his own portrait, but that is just what he did. Dr. Locard poured into the print of his body in the sand a milk of lime that deposited, in drying, a layer sufficiently hard and fine to furnish a perfect mold. He filled this mold with plaster of Paris, and behold the man's image on the wall, the impression of his two hands, of his body, and of a waistcoat, the peculiar form of whose buttons brought about his prompt arrest. By its side hang a pair of velveteen breeches, whose left leg, shorter than the right, shows imperfect repair. A little farther away is the imprint of a set of teeth in a chestnut-cake. Every one's teeth are striated in a certain way, and no two in the same way. There is a thumb-print on a drop of candle-wax.

"'And this print here, Doctor? It is an odd one!'

"'Yes; the ridges are parallel, without angles or loops; the hand of an ape who committed robbery with assault and was promptly apprehended with his owner. It might have been also the hand of an epileptic of the second or third generation.'

"'Does epilepsy throw us back to the monkey?'

"'We must conclude so. But among a million epileptics, there is only about one—or about thirty-five in all France—who has degenerated to this point.'

"Finger-prints and still finger-prints: one enlarged 16,000 times; the pores are as large as a five-franc piece; another recorded itself through a cloth glove; a third possesses 116 characteristics, distinguishing 116 times from the rest of humanity the brute who killed Coco-la-Chérie with thirty-two knife thrusts, for the sum of two sous.

"Now graphology—an overcharge made apparent by photography—one signature registered on another almost exactly. Forgers should never trace; a man who signs his name 400 times a day never does it twice exactly alike.

"The implements of crime. I recommend for head-breaking this electric cord with a ball of lead at the end; it smashed a skull into ten fragments. Here is an 'anesthetic'—so called by its inventor: twelve strokes on the head 'put a man to sleep' for three hours. And here is a masterpiece—this necklace of leaden olives, invention of a chauffeur from La Drome, who had once been a priest, and who had noticed in striking his hand with his rosary that the multiplicity of slight impacts, equal and simultaneous, was oddly painful. With this he chastised gently the hands of persons who hesitated to betray the hiding-places of their savings; no one, he assured me, held out after the third stroke. Don't try it, I had the curiosity to do so. The slightest tap is intolerable, for the effect lasts for hours."

"IRRADIATED" FOOD

FOODS GIVEN A SUNBATH are as effective in preventing and curing rickets as foods rich in the anti-rachitic vitamin, Dr. Harry Steenbock, professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Wisconsin here, has discovered. As a result of experiments he has found that merely placing food in the sunlight will endow it with growth-promoting properties supposed to be possest only by foods rich in vitamins, in spite of the fact that "irradiated" or "illuminated" foods may contain no vitamins before exposure to the light. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"'Hundreds of rats have been used for these experiments,' Dr. Steenbock explained. 'Rickets was produced in these animals by first feeding rations known to produce this disease. Then they were cured by feeding them with exactly the same ration which had been exposed to sunlight.

"'For man these findings have particular value because prominent medical authorities have found that in northern climates 40 to 90 per cent. of the children in industrial areas show signs of rickets. Such a condition, while seldom fatal, leads to more or less permanent abnormalities such as bowed legs, deformed chests, and poor teeth, due to the inability of the child to assimilate lime. In the nursing mother also there often results a like condition, indicated by wastage of lime leading to loss of teeth and broken bones.'

"By exposing them to sunlight, cereal grains, breakfast foods, salad oil, cooking fats, oleomargarins, and modified infant foods may all be made protective agents without affecting their taste, and apparently this property is not destroyed by aging.

"In the past, cod-liver oil has been the standard remedy for rickets, but as a result of Dr. Steenbock's experiments it may become possible to dispense with a remedy which has been tolerated rather than relished. Olive oil and lard, as well as other plant and animal fats, can be made as active as cod-liver oil by Dr. Steenbock's method.

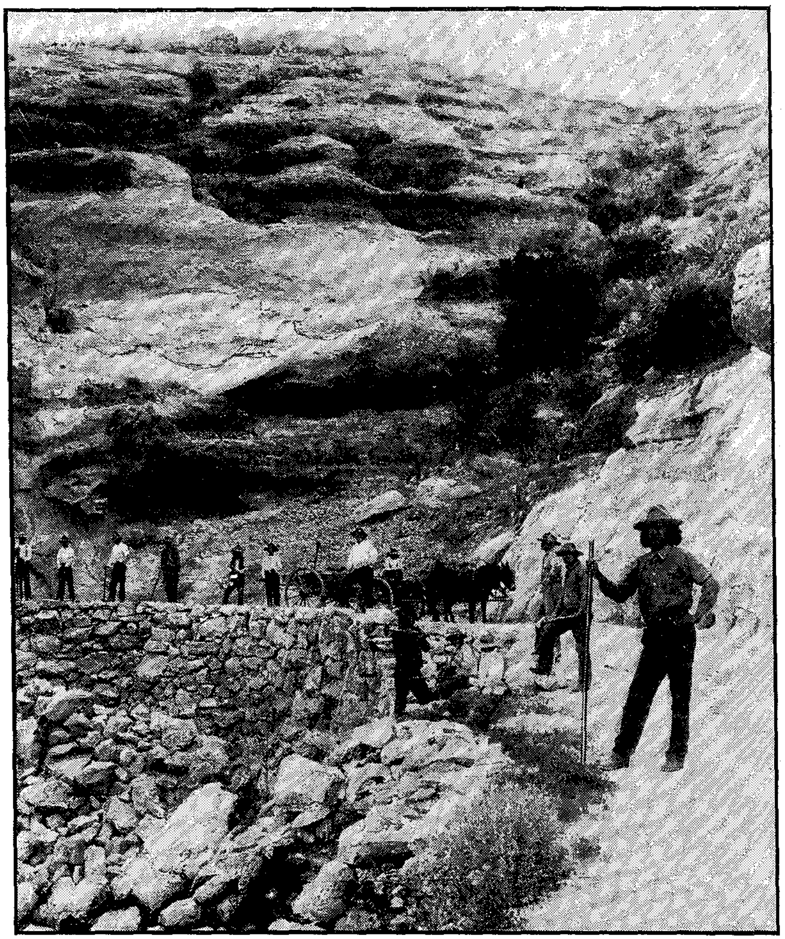
"'Rickets is rarely found in the tropics, because direct illumination with sunlight acts as a preventative,' Dr. Steenbock said. 'But with the infant in northern climes, direct exposure to sunlight is almost impossible for a considerable portion of the year and sunlight filtered through glass is of no value. Dietetic treatment, therefore, is necessary as a part of the daily ration. Activated oils may be given as medicine or incorporated in modified cow's milk. For the adult the same may be accomplished by using activated oils as salad dressings or otherwise.'

"Dr. Steenbock's discovery grew out of the work of other investigators, who had found that animals fed on foods poor in vitamins would grow normally if kept in the sun, while animals fed on the same foods and kept in the shade failed to grow.

"To protect the interest of the public in the possible commercial use of these findings, applications for patents, both as to process and products, have been filed, and will be handled through the University of Wisconsin."

THE APACHE INDIAN AS A ROAD-BUILDER

THE APACHE OF ARIZONA was North America's first good roads advocate. More than that, he was its first good roads builder. How many centuries ago his program was carried on, historians have been unable to determine. But they are agreed that it was long before Columbus made his voyage. These roads remain in excellent preservation. Writing in *The Highway Magazine* (Chicago), Ward R. Adams tells us that Apache road-building ideas have been utilized by Arizona engineers with no little degree of success. Moreover, they have been carried out with expert Apache labor, which has built most of the roads in the State. We read:



Courtesy of *The Highway Magazine* (Chicago)

"THE APACHE HAS PLAYED A LEADING PART"

"His genius and his labor have made possible the construction of many good roads that otherwise would not have been built."

"In Arizona, where highway construction is perhaps more of a problem than in almost any other State, the Apache has become an almost indispensable part. His genius and his labor have made possible the construction of many good roads that otherwise would not have been built.

"Arizona, in building roads, has to deal first, with cost; second, with labor; and, lastly, with materials. The cost probably is the most important. The vastness of the State, coupled with small taxable wealth, makes financing a real problem. Weather conditions are such that the labor problem is acute during some months of the year. The white man can not be induced to remain on the job, so the builders are obliged to turn to the races of darker skin.

"The cost of moving modern road-building materials to scenes of construction is prohibitive. It is necessary to use materials at hand.

"In the modern scheme of things, as in the old, the Apache has played a leading part in highway-building. He built, under direction of white engineers, the first good road ever constructed in the State—from Phœnix to the Roosevelt dam-site, eighty miles to the east. This is known as the Apache Trail and is one of the most famous in America. The highway practically follows the trail of the Apaches through these mountains. The grades have been modified in only a few instances. A natural engineering genius enabled the Indian to 'catch' a proper grade by eye just as accurately as they were able to do with instruments, engineers declare.

"All this was made possible through the labor of the Apache Indian and his prehistoric methods of highway-building, for engineers are agreed that if the Government had been obliged to resort to modern methods of road-building, the cost of construction would have been prohibitive.

"The dry masonry work of the Apaches, put down in 1905, still serves the highway. Not one penny has been expended on repair work of this masonry. It has outlived the concrete and steel work on the highway many years."

In the selection of materials for use in this dry masonry work, the Apache Indian is an expert, Mr. Adams tells us. He picks his rock as readily as if it had been carefully selected for him, and he never errs. No cement is needed to insure solidity. Much of his ability as a dry mason has been acquired through environment, Indian students say. The Apaches have always lived among outcroppings of rock. Their forts were of rock; their fences, what few they had, were of rock; so were their dishes and their weapons of war. As Mr. Adams continues his account of the Apache as a road-builder:

"The Apache's pride in his work makes him of great value to the engineer. He can be trusted to 'carry on' just as faithfully under one condition as another. The Apaches are among the most hardy of all Indian tribes. That makes them particularly valuable in highway building in Arizona. They work just as tirelessly during the hot summer months as in the winter.

"Likewise, the Apache is the most independent of all Indians, even more so than the Yaqui. He is energetic and enterprising, not a fast worker, but what he does he does with exactness.

"As a result of his enterprise, the Apache is 'on his own' now, at least a big majority of those within Arizona. He no longer is a government charge. He left his reservation nearly twenty years ago, when the opportunity to earn his own way first presented itself, and he has continued to administer his own affairs since.

"It should be understood that the Apache people never have been held together in national or political union. Within Arizona, the principal bands include the Chiricahua, Pinaleno, Coyotero, Aravaipa, Tonto, San Carlos, and a few others.

"The word 'Apache' is understood to have its origin in the Zuni word for the Navajo, meaning simply 'enemy.'

"As to the working qualities of the Apache, General Crook, who for many years conducted the campaign against these tribesmen, once wrote:

"'I have come in contact with almost every tribe of Indian, but have never seen the equal of these Apaches. They are absolutely indefatigable, and do not seem to tire. They live on food that we would starve on. They will travel a hundred miles a day over the roughest country imaginable.'

"This energy, directed in the right channels, has made of the Apache an asset. To-day he is a highway builder, building as he did a half century ago. He is Arizona's most valuable labor asset for highway construction. Many of the State's most scenic highways would still be rough mountain trails were it not for his efforts."

STARS BRIGHTER THAN TEN THOUSAND SUNS—Stars in the Magellanic Clouds are greater in size and in brightness than any of the giant stars heretofore known to astronomers, according to Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory. Many of these stars are believed to excel the far-famed red giants, Betelgeuse and Antares, and in diameter probably approach the diameter of the orbit of Jupiter, some 966,600,000 miles. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Extensive photometric work has led finally to the determination of the distance of the Small Magellanic Cloud. Similar investigations are under way for the Large Cloud. These stellar systems, visible only in southern latitudes, derive their name from descriptions given four hundred years ago by the navigator Magellan. They look like the Milky Way. Only this year has it been possible to give a decisive value for the magnitudes of the stars in the Small Magellanic Cloud, and consequently to measure the distance and dimensions of the system. It is now found that the diameter of this Cloud is sixty-five hundred light years. The distance from the earth is thirty-two kiloparsecs, which is equivalent to a little over a hundred thousand light years. A star of the luminosity of our sun would at this distance be of the twenty-third magnitude. Stars as faint as our sun in this cloud, however, are far beyond the range of modern telescopes.

"The studies of brightness on the Harvard photographs, which were made at the Arequipa station in Peru, go down only to the stars of the eighteenth magnitude. More than half a million stars that are at least a hundred times as luminous as our sun are contained in the Small Magellanic Cloud. A few hundred of them have each more than ten thousand times the solar brightness.

"The very brightest of the super-giants are shown by photographs of their spectra to be of the redder classes of color. Hence the intensity of light emission must be low, and to account for such high total brightness, the dimensions must be exceedingly great. It is calculated that the diameters of the largest super-giants are nearly a thousand million miles. This is at least three or four times the diameter of Betelgeuse, and is probably very near the maximum diameter possible for a luminous star.

"The Small Magellanic Cloud is known to be receding from the Galaxy with the enormous velocity of a hundred miles a second. Dr. Shapley points out that almost certainly both the clouds of Magellan were in the Milky Way at a time more recent than the paleozoic era, and were then indistinguishable from the other star clouds of the Milky Way."

MEDICINES THAT EXPLODE

YOU WILL NOT GET THEM at a skilful druggist's. Nevertheless, explosive mixtures have been occasionally compounded by unskilled ones, or by amateurs; and even some common curative substances require more cautious handling than the public usually realizes. Some of these are described, with illustrative formulas, by a writer in the Paris *Figaro*. His mind was turned in this direction by a note in the French provincial press telling how an attendant at the Toulon Hospital was so imprudent as to put some chlorate-of-potash tablets into his trousers pocket, where he kept his matches. Thereupon an explosion took place. Fortunately, we are told, he got off with some pretty bad leg-burns. The *Figaro* writer remarks:

"This paragraph appeared recently in the southern papers and even in some Paris journals, where I noticed it by chance. Readers burst into loud laughter. They thought it was a joke, but nothing is more natural and probable.

"Chlorate-of-potash is an excellent remedy for sore throat, whose ulcerations it cauterizes well; but it is also a redoubtable explosive, due to its properties as an oxidizer which it exhibits violently whenever it is placed in contact, under suitable temperature conditions, with a combustible such as sulfur or phosphorus. Chlorate-of-potash is the detonating element of green powder, of 'rackarock,' of 'cheddite' and a lot of other explosives. Its presence in the head of a chemical match makes this take fire by simple rubbing.

"If the worst and dearest matches in the world, of which the 'anti-Poincarists' wish to reserve the monopoly to the State, go off too generally at the slightest friction and throw off burning sparks in all directions, at the poor smoker's risk, this is because of an overdose of chlorate.

"But chlorate is not the only explosive drug. Not to mention trinitrin, which is one of the specifics in certain heart affections, and which is nearly related to nitroglycerin, one should not trifle with chlorate of soda or with permanganate-of-potash. If, for instance, you proceed to pulverize your permanganate with glycerin, alcohol or oil, in conformity with classic formulæ, without taking the precaution to cool the mixture by pouring water on it in quantity, you run the risk not only of demolishing your house, but also of spoiling your own beauty.

"To return to our chlorate-of-potash, the unfortunate sufferer in Toulon was outdone by a physician of my acquaintance, who once amused himself by rubbing together two tablets of this medicament that he had in his pocket. He lost four fingers and a thumb in this little game, which was innocent only in appearance.

"We have no idea of the number of explosive substances that we handle and carry around, under the aspect of pharmaceutical products. Some box of pills, some potion, some pot of ointment, may be an infernal machine, likely to go off spontaneously.

"Here, for instance is a tooth-powder of apparently ordinary composition:

Chlorate-of-potash	10 gr.
Charcoal	10 gr.
Quinquina	10 gr.

"But you might just as well clean your teeth with gun-cotton!

"The alkalin chlorates, in fact, form with organic substances like quinquina what we call a *boum* [detonating] mixture.

"The same is also true of the hypophosphites, the nitrates, the salts of iron, etc.

"Look at this mixture:

Hypophosphite of lime	2.5 gr.
Chlorate-of-potash	4 gr.
Lactate of iron	0.3 gr.

"It put the first pharmacist who tried to make it up, out of commission for fifteen days!

"But we have better ones still—or worse. Nitrogen iodid, of all known explosives, is one of the most violent and unstable. A feather, a ray of sunlight, or even a high note on a violin, will set it off. Now nothing is easier than to make nitrogen iodid without intention and even ignorantly. Iodin in contact with a solution of ammonia will do it.

"What should the rheumatic patients say, therefore, to the following liniment for lumbago:—

Tincture of iodin	5 gr.
Ammonia	5 gr.
Collodion	30 gr.

"It is not necessary that pure iodin should be present, since a number of medicaments—iodoform, iodol, etc., act by means of the iodin that they contain.

"Also certain antiseptic pencils (nitrates) with iodoform base, of glycerin and of silver nitrate, require great delicacy in preparation. Even the act of sterilizing with iodin a wound that has been cauterized with nitrate of silver may lead to regrettable consequences.

"For similar reasons the contact of iodin with essences, such as turpentine, should be carefully avoided.

"Also, we ought never, whatever the books may tell us, to mix bromin with an oil, or chromic acid with glycerin or alcohol.

"But, really, if we were to take account of the innumerable dangers that hang over our heads like a homicidal sword of Damocles; if we were to contemplate, on all occasions, the final leap to eternity, which we may have to take when we least expect it, life would hardly be worth living.

"Anyway, we need not worry. The risk of being pulverized by a druggist's mixture is infinitely smaller than that of being dismembered by a speeding automobile!"

THE OLD "HARD COPPER" TALE AGAIN

THE STORY THAT SOME ONE HAS "rediscovered" a process of tempering or hardening copper, said to have been known to the ancients, crops up at irregular intervals. It has been appearing lately in the daily press, and is thus discust in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York):

"We have had a number of inquiries regarding the authenticity or source of a story that has been given wide publicity in the press during the past few weeks. The item with its most ornamental frills removed ran usually like this:

"'The secret of hardening copper, lost 2,000 years ago with the passing of ancient Egyptian civilization, has been found accidentally by a railway switchman with an eighth-grade education. The switchman, James Earl Cummings, 33, with a wife and six children between the ages of 1 and 10 years, today has a check for $1,500,000 paid him outright for his discovery by a big copper company in Detroit. He was broke a week ago.

"'He was cleaning the copper gaskets of his automobile, a low-priced car of disreputable appearance, when he stuck them into a mixture which he "figured would clean them best." The gaskets, he discovered, would spring back to their bent form when he tried to straighten them.

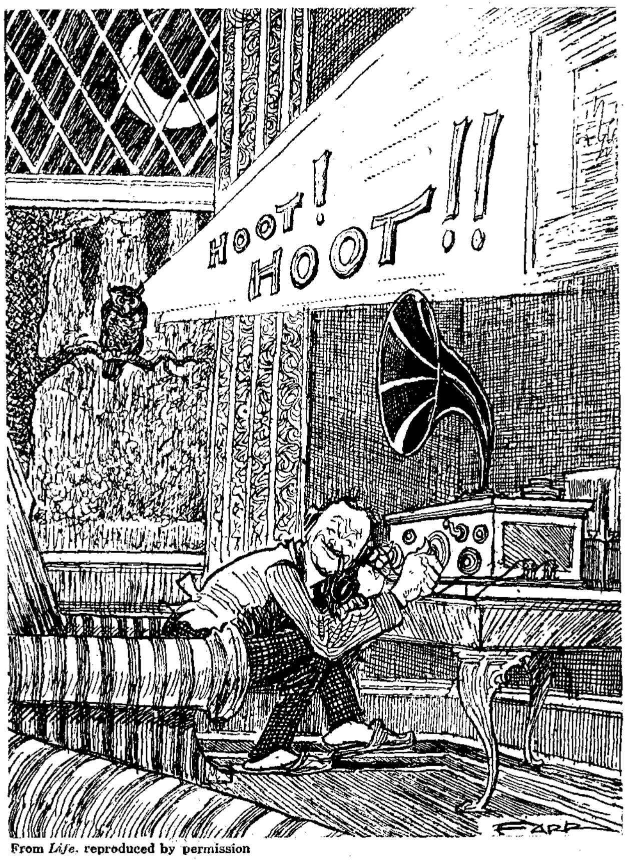
"'He told some of the boys at the shop about it, and they said his fortune was made. He patented the device, demonstrated it before officials of the large Detroit company and received a check for $1,500,000.'

"It is surprizing how many readers give credence to such a fable without stopping to weigh the probable monetary value of such a process, if there were such a process. To the ancients even the comparatively slight hardening obtained by cold work or the addition of alloying metals was of great importance, but in these days of alloy steels a method of making copper really hard would have only a limited commercial value on account of the high cost of the metal.

"If in addition to giving copper hardness and great strength our switchman succeeded in doing a few other things, such as retaining the high electrical conductivity, we should obtain a new material of great utility. Up to the time of going to press, however, this has been done only in the imagination of the imaginative."

COMBINED RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH

COMBINATION OF THE PHONOGRAPH and radio industries, so that their apparatus may be marketed in one unit, is advocated by Charles C. Henry in *The Radio Dealer* (New York). "A natural tie-up" between the two is indicated, Mr. Henry thinks, by present conditions, and the progress of both is likely to be speeded up by it. Any idea of the radio dealer that his device will ultimately supersede the phonograph is a mistake, we are assured. We read:



From *Life*, reproduced by permission

"OH, BOY—I'VE GOT SCOTLAND!"

"We must make no mistake about the phonograph being here to stay. We must frankly admit that in general radio does not compete with its tone quality and reliability; on the other hand, the fascination and action of radio programs never tire. Both instruments have a permanent place in the home. The combination radio and phonograph provides an entertainment and educational unit requiring a minimum of space. But most homes have already either a phonograph or radio. In answer, let us not forget the million and a half new prospects which each succeeding year places at the disposal of the phonograph dealer. The younger generation is marrying and establishing homes. Many of them will acquire a combination unit.

"The electrical store will continue to handle parts and, to some extent, complete sets, but is not so well equipped to market a musical instrument.

"It is not likely that the phonograph manufacturer will produce radio panels for years to come. His experience and facilities are not of the sort that makes it natural for him to manufacture electrical equipment.

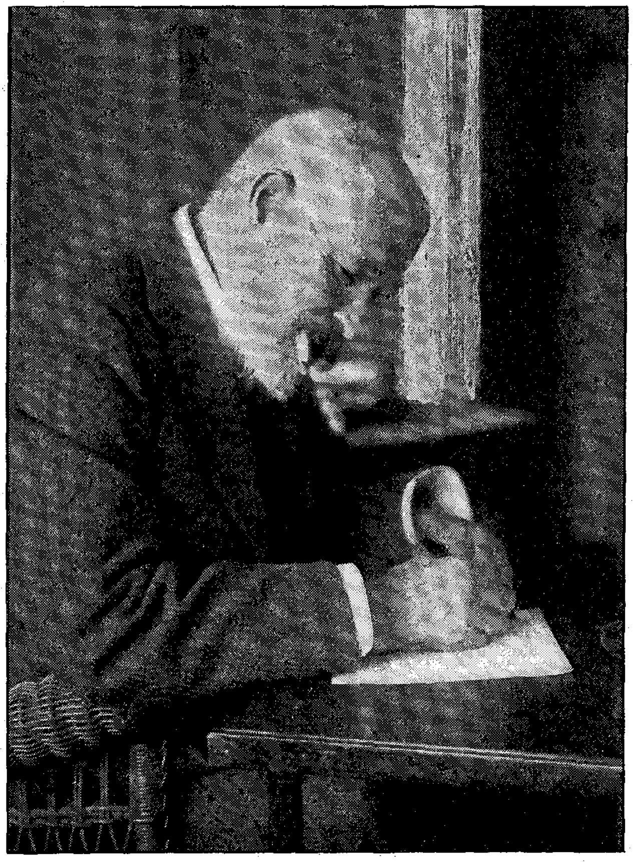
"On the other hand, the radio manufacturer is not at home with cabinet design and production and would be just as unlikely to consider cabinet manufacture as the phonograph factory would consider radio production. These conditions will result in a natural tie-up between the two industries with a harmony and a naturally profitable relationship that will speed up the progress of radio. There is every evidence that a portion of the vast cabinet-making plants will be employed in the production of radio furniture. All this should not permit us to lose sight of the fact that the actual radio experience, or rather, the ability of the phonograph trade to install and service radio is about where the electrical dealer stood in the early months of 1922.

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

FOGGING THE ATMOSPHERE OF OLD NEW YORK

TO DISPARAGE THE PAST, except as your hero shines as a lone beacon, seems to have become a literary ideal. Old New York has been maligned in recent fiction and biography, charges Mr. James L. Ford, who has lived his seventy-odd years mainly within her precincts, and has produced more than one volume that will serve as an accurate reflection of his time. His charge in *The Literary Digest International Book Review* is mainly made against Mrs. Wharton's recent series of four bits of fiction grouped under the head of "Old New York," and Mr. Thomas Beer's "Life of Stephen Crane," with a glance at his novel called "Sandoval." "To recreate in the printed page any period antedating the memory of the writer is a task that often baffles even those novelists who have shown skill in the portrayal of contemporary life," observes Mr. Ford, who accounts for their procedure as that of disinterring from newspaper files and books of reference the more noteworthy happenings of the era, and bunching them with the names of persons notorious at the time, thus endeavoring to reproduce the atmosphere and spirit of days long gone by. To such Mr. Ford offers a certain warning, saying:



JEALOUS OF OLD NEW YORK'S FAME

Mr. James L. Ford alleges that our writers of to-day miss the proper "atmosphere" of our city.

"No bald recital of this sort can convey to the reader of to-day a trustworthy idea of life and conditions in a remote decade. Such information as lies within easy reach of any patient investigator is worthless unless vitalized by something that only the author's brain can supply. And in that something is contained the germ of the elusive quality called atmosphere, which should savor the whole.

"Quite recently public attention has been drawn to the New York of the last century, and this interest has been fed by many volumes of personal reminiscence treating largely of the town in its social and artistic aspects. Coincidently there have appeared books of a wider scope, and novels which aimed to give to past decades an air of verisimilitude. An interesting, and it seemed to me a fairly accurate history by hearsay of a decade that lies beyond my own recollection, was 'The Fabulous Forties,' by Mr. Minnigerode, native of the Southland, where national traditions are more carefully preserved than here. More recently we have had books by Mrs. Wharton and Mr. Thomas Beer which have entered the best-seller lists, and for that reason, if none other, are worthy of special consideration.

"These writers have set for themselves a risky task, one that is certain to court merciless criticism should their efforts attract wide-spread attention. For New York contains in the midst of its many alien peoples a native element larger than is generally believed; among whom are many gray-haired persons with long and tenacious memories, to whom the city's soil is sacred and her history and traditions objects of reverential worship. In their breasts survives the spirit of that devoted lover of the town, Washington Irving. When such as these assemble for social converse the talk is certain to relate to the city of their youthful days, and as they are diligent readers of everything printed on the subject the careless chronicler is apt to receive a sharp letter on his inaccuracy. These veterans read more newspapers than bound books."

We will take up Mr. Ford's treatment of only one of Mrs. Wharton's tetralogy:

"In 'False Dawn,' purporting to deal with New York of the fifth decade of the last century, there is a brief allusion to Edgar Poe and his wife living in extreme poverty in the 'cottage down the lane,' since removed to the Concourse as one of the city's show-places. There is also mention of one or two localities then fashionable, but otherwise there is no attempt at the local color readers might be led to expect. Instead we find a long-drawn-out and highly improbable tale of a young man of high social position sent abroad by his wealthy father to purchase the nucleus of a great picture gallery. But the youth fails to acquire the Raphaels and other 'old masters' desired by his sire, and brings back a collection of paintings by unknown artists, the result being that he is cut off in the paternal will and inherits only a moderate income and the pictures on which he has wasted so much money.

"But his faith in his own judgment does not waver, and after he has married and established himself in the then desirable neighborhood of Third Avenue and Tenth Street he displays his pictures in a gallery on the premises and hangs up a sign inviting the public to view them for the low price of a quarter of a dollar. Many people come, look scornfully at the exhibit and depart, believing the young man a fool for his pains. Many, many years later, the paintings are disinterred from the garret of an old New York house and subjected to the discriminating appraisal of more enlightened modern critics, who discover that the thirty are worth five million dollars.

"The absurdity of this tale must be apparent to everybody at all familiar with the history of New York. The town of the 'forties was not entirely illiterate, but contained a cultivated society not blind to literary and artistic excellences. Mr. Samuel Ward had already established his gallery at the corner of Broadway and Bond Street, and other private collections were under way. Philip Hone, writing in 1839, describes the annual banquet of the National Academy of Design, then a well-known institution. Nearly coincident with the opening of the young connoisseur's exhibition on Third Avenue was the merging of the Sketch Club into the Century, which still ranks high among the clubs of the town. Washington Irving, William Cullen

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Bryant, Fitz-Greene Halleck, James K. Paulding, Gulian C. Verplanck, Henry K. Brown, N. P. Willis, and many artists of distinct talent, were all living in New York in the 'forties, and were quite as appreciative of paintings as any of the steel-puddlers and copper-smelters whose homes line upper Fifth Avenue and whose collections have enriched the dealers who made their selections for them."

Shortcomings of a similar character are charged to Mr. Beer's novel as well as his life of Crane. But as Mr. Beer is making a special field for himself in biography, we confine our quotations from Mr. Ford to his handling of the life of the author of "The Red Badge of Courage."

"'Stephen Crane' is a painstaking work in the true sense of the word, for Mr. Beer has evidently been at infinite pains to collect all possible information regarding a writer for whom he entertains a great and genuine admiration. Indeed, his sincerity and the skill with which he has written this biography atone for an enthusiasm that seems to me scarcely justified by the facts. The literary conditions in New York under the dominion of Mr. Gilder of *The Century* are portrayed in all fairness, so that it is easy to understand why 'Maggie' failed to find a publisher. It was the sort of book we all wanted to write in those days, when what was known as 'low life' was under the *Century* ban, and very properly, too, for 'Maggie' would have cut a wide swath across any respectable subscription list. More than one of us did write such stories, but lacked the money which enabled Crane to get his into type.

"I knew Crane quite well, tho not intimately, during his short-lived popularity, and was quite in sympathy with his intolerance of the magazine rule of the day; I never heard, however, of any cabal against him, for he was generally liked. The charge that he imitated Zola's 'Débâcle' is preposterous, but I always thought he was influenced by Tolstoy's 'Sevastopol,' perhaps unconsciously. He was fond of low company, probably because it opened up to him, as a writer, an immense unexplored territory from which we were debarred by *Century* ukase, and in which he would have gone still further had he lived. I think a taste for high company has spoiled more ambitious writers than any devotion to the low. . . . Mr. Beer introduces into his narrative the names of many of Crane's literary and newspaper associates, but does not seem to estimate accurately their importance."

Mr. Beer contributes to a recent number of *Liberty* (Chicago) a new study of Richard Harding Davis. The editor of this weekly declares that "Mr. Beer has a genius for steeping himself in an epoch and then putting the very pulse of that epoch into print." The editor further declares that Mr. Beer "exhibits that gift to the full in recreating the era of Richard Harding Davis." It is "the era" that concerns us in this showing by Mr. Beer—an era that was languishing for the coming of Mr. Davis, for

"The nation outside of New York was ever so tired of its writers. Mark Twain had lost his novelty. Readers knew what to expect of Mr. Howells and Mr. Cable, and Henry James had fallen from favor as his books began to take on the air of long-winded reports by a stranger in a drawing-room as to the conduct of people whom nobody had ever met. George Ade, Stephen Crane, and Frank Norris had not yet started."

It is well to recall what Mr. Beer does not mention—that among these "twelve times" poorer writers than the new hero were such names as Thomas Hardy, William Black and George Du Maurier. Nevertheless—

"Here was a fresh, young talent whose subjects were fresh, too. If 'Gallagher,' 'Mr. Raegen,' and 'Her First Appearance' are not great fiction, they are easily twelve times as good as were the tales printed solemnly in American magazines of the eighties. Try to read those histories of tame love in which young men woo young women as tho they were moral issues and only drink champagne to show themselves on the road to hellfire, and the dreary English serials that pumped along for nine and ten numbers of *Harper's* and the rest as tho they were worth something—heaven knows what.

"And Mr. Davis talked so cheerfully of things new in American writing—pleasant millionaires idling in the wings of theaters quite blamelessly, cub reporters, Fifth Avenue. Whatever he may have meant to New York, he became New York in the eyes of readers scattered from Bangor to Seattle, and lonesome shacks in Colorado or bedrooms elsewhere showed his first printed photograph tacked on walls, so before he began to travel, the face with its wide mouth and deep, admirable eyes was familiar to the crowd and he was recognized by the mixed men congested in Creede, Colorado, in March of 1892, when he came to report the new mining town and found it mostly 'lost hope stuck on mud.'"

SETTING LOCOMOTIVES TO MUSIC

"WAVES OF THE OCEAN" has long been regarded as a properly poetic suggestion for musical composition, but what would a generation ago say to "Snorts of a Steam Engine?" The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under its new conductor, Mr. Koussevitsky, brings forward a piece by Arthur Honegger, whose title is not quite so provocative but whose content is almost as bizarre as such a title would imply. "Pacific 231" is a "symphonic movement" as thoroughly up to date as the object taken for its inspiration. The work was played last spring in Paris, and created a furore of applause, lasting, we are told, for a time equal to that taken to perform the music—seven minutes. What the music attempts, says Mr. H. T. Parker in the Boston *Transcript*, "is to reproduce the visual images and sensations evoked in Honegger by locomotives of the largest, heaviest, speediest type, in common use upon both European and American railways." Mr. Parker continues:

"Such psychological processes are not uncommon. There is even a scientific name for them: 'Iconographic Hearing.' In fact, Dr. Vladimir Zederbaum, the learned secretary to Mr. Koussevitzky, came upon an essay about them in an Italian review. 'It stated,' he writes, 'that certain people associate musical melodies or phrases with determined visual images of architectural character, as others associate sounds or tonalities with certain colors—associations which have been developed to a very high degree by Skriabin and Rimsky-Korsakov. The "Pacific" of Honegger represents an inverse phenomenon. Visual impressions of a mechanical character give birth to musical constructions closely associated with them. If we examine carefully the scheme of "Horace Victorieux" as it has been set down by Honegger himself, we may notice that even there the program is conceived in a series of concise visual images which the composer expresses by the music.'

"Honegger, it also appears, has long been enamored of locomotives. His friend, the publisher of the Swiss journal of music, *Dissonance*, once descried him at Zurich standing rapt before a poster of a huge 'Pacific.' The composer explained that from childhood locomotives had fascinated him. He admired them and loved them. In fact, to his rooms he took his friend and there exhibited a whole collection of drawings, designs and the like that he had accumulated—all about locomotives. They stirred in him lively sensations. Sooner or later, he hinted, he would translate them into music.

"Dr. Zederbaum tells the story, and supplements it with Honegger's own explanatory note to the finished piece. 'I have always loved locomotives,' writes Honegger, 'and passioned myself for them. To me, they are alive, have a being of their own. I cherish them as other men cherish women or horses. What I have sought to accomplish in "Pacific" is not to imitate the noises of a locomotive. I have tried to imbue a musical framework with a visual impression and a feeling of physical joy. The music begins with an objective contemplation—the quiet breathing of the machine at rest. Then follow the straining start, the gathering speed, the progress from mood to mood, as a three-hundred-ton train hurtles through the dark night, racing one hundred and twenty miles an hour. As an example, I have chosen a locomotive of the Pacific 231 type, for heavy trains at high speed.'"

Mr. Parker does not doubt that the applauding Parisians were imprest by the novel subject matter of Honegger's piece. Still more, however,—

"did the musical content sway them—amazingly sonorous, in solidly massed structure. A perusal of the score—writes C. S. S.—reveals careful and masterly workmanship. The composer employs no unusally large number of instruments, nor does he draw on any that are rarely heard. The use of the tam-tam can no longer be called novel, since every contemporary seems to exploit its weird overtones. Honegger strikes it for the first time less than a score of measures from the end. The drums, quiet at the outset, mark with increasingly rapid rhythms the course of the design. The horns and trumpets bandy rhythms and counterpoint with string choir. Often the sonorous brass reenforces. Occasionally it opposes an antagonistic rhythm to that maintained by wood and strings.

"Yet these details of percussion and wind present no explanation of the unusual sonority obtained. The secret lies in the remarkable treatment of the strings. At the outset, violoncellos and double basses divide themselves so that Honegger has a choir of eight groups. Quickly he reduces the number to six, and then to five, concentrating and strengthening the musical substance. The resounding basses and bassoons announce a descending chromatic scale, which recurs constantly. While varying rhythms contrast and lend vigor, Honegger develops from a few fragments the theme announced about midway by the English horn and clarinet. Immediately afterward begins an almost fugal section. All the instruments share. There is a brief interlude of development and then a recurrence of the theme in the woodwinds against intricate passages for strings. The intricacy spreads to other instruments; the percussions grow frenzied; the tam-tam sounds; dissonances mass themselves; heavier and still heavier sonorities emerge—all is fortissimo, rhythmical, overwhelming. Then, quickly, the end.

Courtesy of the New York *Evening Post*

AN INTERNATIONAL CRITIC

Ernest Newman, who maintains an essentially individual point of view.

"Out of personal recollections, Dr. Zederbaum describes the Honegger of 1924—'a young man turning thirty, shy and almost awkward in his motions, with a quiet, timid voice and a charming youthful countenance, lighted by deep and welcoming dark eyes. There is power in them and unusual attraction.' In Honegger's face, Dr. Zederbaum finds something Beethoven-like in the slightly sensual lips, in the mold of a fine forehead framed in dark, curling, careless hair. This surface-shyness does not conceal a musician who knows his way clearly and definitely. Yet in him there is not a trace of that presuming arrogance and exaggerated self-confidence which many successful young artists wear as an enveloping cloak.

"Yet—continues C. S. S.—Honegger may well put confidence in his abilities. Member of the sometimes maligned, yet oftener overrated group, The Six, he has plainly outstript his fellows. He is the symphonist among them and has written, besides orchestral pieces, some chamber music, a modern oratorio or religious drama, 'King David,' and an equally successful ballet (he calls it a 'mimed symphony') 'Horace Victorieux.'"

MR. NEWMAN HIMSELF

MUSIC CRITICISM IN NEW YORK will receive a fillip from Ernest Newman. He is another Englishman, like H. C. Colles, who sojourned with us last year as guest critic for the New York *Times*, only Mr. Newman will serve the New York *Evening Post*. Mr. Henderson in *The Sun* bids him a professional welcome in terms that insinuate something of Mr. Newman's quality, which has never been regarded as gentle. "Mr. Newman may or may not like musical conditions here," observes Mr. Henderson. "Music lovers may or may not enjoy Mr. Newman's comments, which usually have much substance and keen point." Which amounts to saying that the visiting critic will reward attention. His duties on *The Evening Post* began October 1, but the real music season is barely under way, so his Pegasus is, probably, more or less champing in the stall. His observations on music in England have frequently appeared in our pages, and we shall not omit any opportunity to liveliness that he may furnish us in his term of five months' "guest." Meantime we invoke Mr. Henderson's aid to further his introduction:

"Mr. Newman may not wish to expatriate himself. He may even come to wish that an exhausted quota had spared him acquaintance with the traffic turmoil, the growing public discourtesy and the confusion of tongues which are among the visible elements of New York's life. However, the experiment of the New York *Times* last season in importing H. C. Colles, music critic of the London *Times*, for 'a limited engagement,' as the play-bills call it, seems to have encouraged *The Post* to proceed along the same lines.

"Let us hope that in the course of time all the most capable European critics will be brought to New York as guests. It was interesting to observe the course of Mr. Colles. He came a stranger to us and our ways. He found conditions generally different from those of London, and at first his point of view was precisely what should have been expected of a Londoner.

"But he was a newspaper man. He had not been here two months before he was writing about opera and concerts as if he had been here two years and our ways were familiar to him. Now will Mr. Newman be as easily naturalized? One doubts it. He is something of a traveler already. He was born in Liverpool and prepared for the Indian service. He did not go to India, however, but entered business in his native city and devoted his leisure time to the study of music. He became music critic of the Manchester *Guardian* in 1905, and almost immediately made his trenchant essays known far and wide through Britain. Indeed, it was while he was still on *The Guardian* that he became known in this country. He is at present music critic of the London *Sunday Times*, which is not related to the London *Times*.

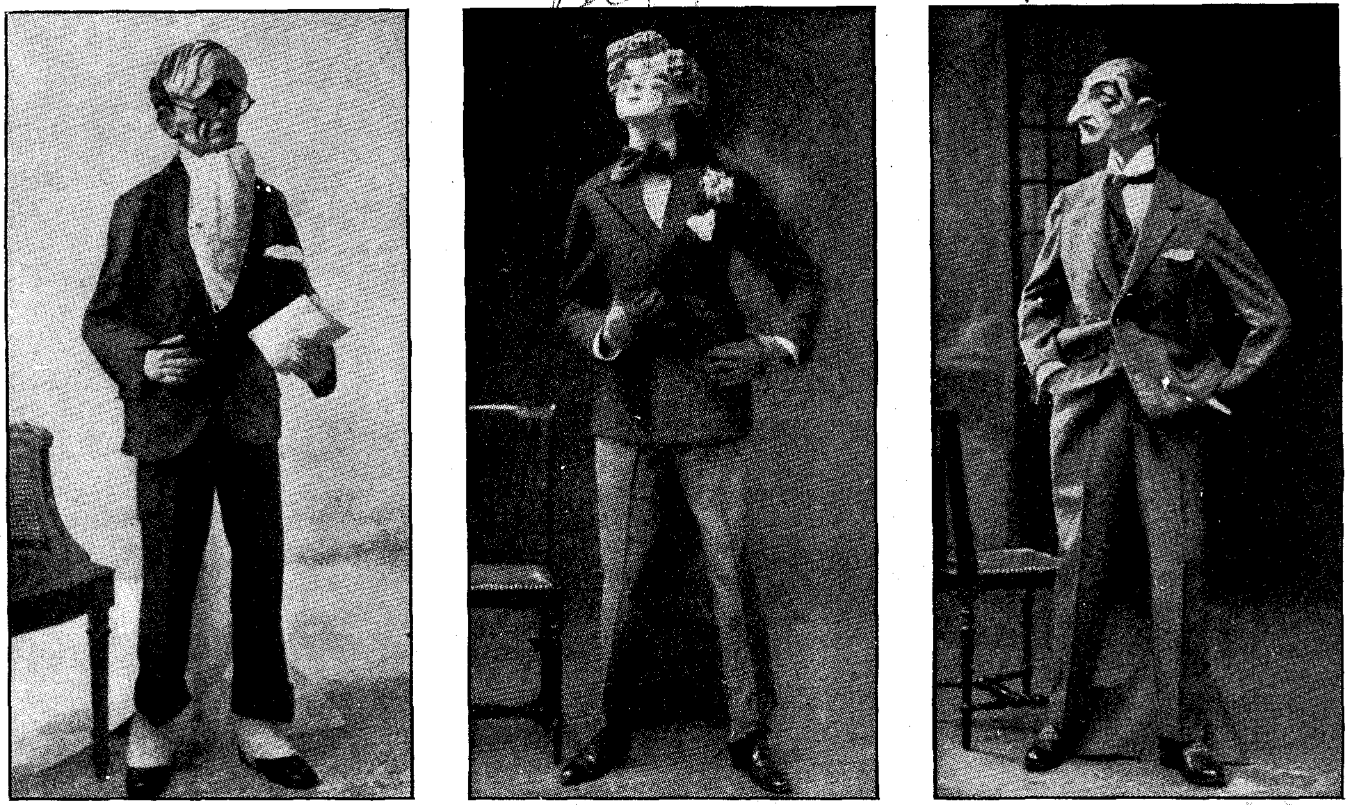
"It is not essential that a catalog of Mr. Newman's books be given. He is now a critic of international reputation. He has written much and well. He is stimulating. He excites interest by the strong individuality of his point of view, by the clear directness of his thought and expression and by the disclosure of solid, technical foundation for his opinions. He has felicity of phrase and a style that rarely lacks vivacity, but he has never shown any tendency toward lapsing into the sorry state of the mere word juggler.

"His studies of Berlioz, Wagner and Strauss are just as good reading to-day as they were when the author published them. And Mr. Newman must feel happy because they contain so little that has become doubtful through the painful process of overexposure. The writer of this department of *The Sun* has cherished in his memory one final comment of Mr. Newman on the art of Richard Strauss:

"'The Symphonia Domestica I take to be the work of an enormously clever man who was once a genius.'

"Mr. Newman will be welcome to the musical world of New York. Let us hope that he will find much to arouse him and that he will therefore write much to arouse the readers of *The Evening Post*. That newspaper is to be congratulated on its enterprise and its wisdom in finding a worthy successor to Henry T. Finck."

Kreider



SEM, THE CARICATURIST — MAURICE ROSTAND — A PARIS JOURNALIST

GROTESQUES OF FAMOUS PARISIAN PERSONALITIES

For advertising purposes Goursat, the caricaturist, has created these figures for use in store windows; and even wider uses are suggested.

CARICATURES, LIFE-SIZE

MADAME TUSSAUD has a French imitator in a new form of caricature. Of course mere literalness of representation would make no appeal to the French mind, so the few satiric figures that have appeared in a Paris window, recalling the personal traits of some of the French capital's best-known figures, are expected to create a new fashion. It may become "the thing" to "order one's bust in caricature," says Robert de Beauplan in *L'Illustration*, "and to offer replicas to one's friends; while the night places of amusement may distribute to their dancers, in the guise of accessories to the cotillion, the latest humorous effigies of the day." These speculations have been aroused in the writer by his discovery of a "workshop with large plate-glass windows" filled with shapeless clay which sets him musing: "Is it the home of a maker of pasteboard models to be used in Mid-Lent, or Doctor Caligari, creator of illusions, conjuring up fantoms?" For the first thing to hold his eye is the well-known silhouette of Sem, the greater than Max Beerbohm of Paris, because the greater artist. And he asks concerning the bitter boulevard-caricaturist:

"Can it be that he has forsaken Deauville just at the time of the 'great week'? He looks on sardonically, a perspicacious, shortsighted person, from behind his black eye-glasses which 'eat' his face, making his protruding arched skull stand out even more—a head with a few rare hairs! He has tied his eternal white scarf loosely around his neck. A handkerchief hangs out of his coat pocket. He is standing, his little legs far apart, in a familiar pose. His shoes are covered with white spats. Behold, alongside him the great ladies' tailor and artist, Paul Poiret, in his cloak of Scotch cloth, his silk muffler, his short beard, his prominent nose, and the projecting eyes of an astonished frog!

"You can recognize them without difficulty. It is indeed they . . . and yet more than they. All their characteristic traits have been maliciously indicated. Their habitual gestures, their bad habits, even their manner of dress, all are emphatically brought out. They are alive with a singular life, altho they are not alive. In effect, despite their being life-size, they are but colored pasteboards and rags.

"Nevertheless, here and there, heads cut off, or rather heads that are still waiting to be joined to their bodies, smile or make grimaces at you: a Maurice Rostand with his dark eyes, his red lips, under his amazing crop of rose-colored hair; a Spinelly, comparable to a Chinese mask; a Henry Letellier, whose vast nose and huge collar are the first things to catch the eye; a Rip, who has the air of a chubby baby smoking a cigaret.

"These are the first 'Parisian mannikins' by the caricature artist Victor Goursat. Up to the present time, his crayons and brushes amused themselves only by sketching and painting our most notable contemporaries. Why, thought he, should drawing and painting bear the privilege of caricature? Rather than publish albums whose formulæ are a trifle worn—he himself has given us two very humorous examples, one on the theater, and the other on the race-track—would it not be more interesting to try to find a more expressive and more definite method of expression than line or color drawing, and to realize by other material processes and new kind of technique, a kind of 'Grevin Museum' of present-day life, artists, politicians, athletes, or people of the boulevards?"

Already one had begun to see enlarged, almost life-size, photographs cut down to the outline, and mounted on boards so as to give a realistic impression of the person represented. But the new process is a use of materials "in the round." The method is described:

"The model is made of sculptor's clay and colored by the artist himself—it would be more exact to say, reproduced. Then it is duplicated exactly as many times as desired on pasteboard. There is nothing else left to do, if one so wishes, but to construct (i. e., clothe) the person with the collaboration of an intelligent tailor or dressmaker.

"But one may rest content with the head, which is susceptible of more than one amusing use, if only to replace, for both sexes, the ancient and anonymous 'Sidonies,' which women put on their hats.

"The exhibit which Victor Goursat will soon show to the public will include many other figures: M. Herriot, M. Painlevé, M. de Moro-Giafferri, will be there beside M. Clemenceau, M. Tristan Bernard, M. Citroen, M. Henri-Robert, M. Galipaux, M. Max Dearly, the Dolly sisters, Mlle. Mistinguett, the Prince of Wales, and the King of Spain."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

DR. FOSDICK'S REFUSAL TO BE A PRESBYTERIAN

A DEFINITE CREED and a denominationally "closed shop" are impossible to Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, an "evangelical Christian," as he describes himself; and the famous Baptist liberal, who for five years has been preaching in the First Presbyterian Church in New York, therefore declines the invitation of the Presbyterian General Assembly that he become a Presbyterian. Thus is ended a historic chapter in the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy which for the last two years has seriously disturbed the Presbyterian Church and been discust in every religious and secular paper in the land. Whether it is the last chapter or the beginning of another volume is conjectural. Some of those immediately interested look on the present event as a gain for the Fundamentalists; others see in it only a Pyrrhic victory, whose full effect is yet to be felt.

Readers generally are familiar with the history of the case, for it has received more newspaper space than has any other religious question. From the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church Dr. Fosdick preached in May, 1922, the famous sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" in which he asserted that belief in the Virgin Birth is not an essential to Christian faith. The sermon immediately placed him in the forefront of liberal religious thinkers, and he became the chief target of the Fundamentalists. Efforts to dislodge him from the Presbyterian pulpit which he occupied were unavailing, as he was sustained by the great majority of the ministers and elders of the New York Presbytery. At length the General Assembly of last May decided that Dr. Fosdick's relationship with the First Church was an anomaly, and gave him an invitation to join the Presbyterian fold. In declining, Dr. Fosdick says that he is not at all influenced by denominational reasons, that he has no sectarian loyalties that would make the change difficult. But it is his "assured conviction that creedal subscription to ancient confessions of faith is a practise dangerous to the welfare of the Church and to the integrity of the individual conscience." He goes on:

> "There are many creedal statements, such as the Augsburg Confession, the Westminster Confession, the Thirty-nine Articles, which express in the mental formulas of the generations when they were written abiding Christian experiences and convictions. I honor all of them; they represent memorable achievements in the development of Christian thought. But for me to make a creedal subscription in terms of any one of them would be a violation of conscience.
>
> "Let me add also that this general and long-standing attitude toward creedal subscription is necessarily heightened by the particular situation in which I now find myself.
>
> "In theology I hold the opinions which hundreds of Presbyterian ministers hold. I am an evangelical Christian. So many men of my position have been cordially welcomed into the Presbyterian ministry, as holding the substance of doctrine for which the Church stands, that I have no reason to suppose that the Presbytery of New York would fail to receive me. But, after two years of vehement personal attack from a powerful section of the Presbyterian Church, I face now an official proposal which calls on me either to make a theological subscription or else leave an influential pulpit.
>
> "Any subscription made under such circumstances would be generally and, I think, truly interpreted as moral surrender. I am entirely willing that my theology should be questioned; I am entirely unwilling to give any occasion for the questioning of my ethics."

When Dr. Fosdick took up his task with the First Church it was, he says, the interdenominational character of the arrangement which chiefly attracted him. "Here," he says, "was an object lesson in the new freedom with which Christians could disregard denominational lines and work together." Now the General Assembly's action reverses that, and the principle involved, if logically applied, we are told, would tend to discourage the employment of any except Presbyterian clergymen as ministers in Presbyterian pulpits. Dr. Fosdick continues:

> "It may not enact a rule, but it suggests a precedent. It encourages a return to the principle of a denominationally 'closed shop.' It represents, so it seems to me, a retrograde sectarian movement. As a convinced interdenominationalist, therefore, who does not believe in an exclusive but in an inclusive church, I must not consent to the decision. To concur with it would be to agree with an attitude with which I radically disagree, to fall in with a denominational spirit which I regret and deplore.
>
> "As you see, my reasons for declining the courteous invitation which you have extended to me spring from my conscience. I must not do what for me would be a disingenuous and fictitious thing under the guise of taking solemn vows. I am sure you would not have me do it."

It is difficult to see how Dr. Fosdick could have taken the solemn Presbyterian vows, says Dr. Clarence Edward Macartney, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and a Fundamentalist. It should be made clear, asserts Dr. Macartney, as he is quoted in the press, that the action in Dr. Fosdick's case was taken on the ground of irregularity in ecclesiastical relationship, the original protest rested on the ground of doctrine, on the ground that Dr. Fosdick's teaching "was not in harmony with the view of the Gospel as defined by the Scriptures, interpreted by the Presbyterian Confession of Faith." Dr. Macartney goes on:

> "Dr. Fosdick asseverates that hundreds of Presbyterian ministers hold his theological views. Whether there are that many or not I can not say, but I feel that Dr. Fosdick has done a real service to the Presbyterian Church in making this statement, for it may serve to awaken the Presbyterian Church to its peril. The General Assembly of 1923 declared that his teaching and preaching was not in conformity with the standards of the church. If so, then this is equally true of those ministers in regular Presbyterian orders who share his views, and it is just as well that the church should look the facts in the face.
>
> "The Presbyterian Church has always been a witnessing church, and in spite of those ministers within its fold who share Dr. Fosdick's views, it must continue to be such, or else consent to conditions of doubt which would dissolve not only the Presbyterian Church, but in time the foundations of evangelical Christianity."

Under a resolution of the Fosdick Committee of the New York Presbytery, the action taken by the congregation of the First Presbyterian church will be reported back to the Presbytery on November 10. It is plain to the New York *Times* that the whole loss will fall not upon Dr. Fosdick, but upon the Presbyterian Church. "It will have convicted itself in the eyes of the lay public not only of a certain denominational narrowness, but of the folly of giving up the services of a preacher whose good report has filled the whole city, become known throughout the entire country, and reached the knowledge of the churches in England." He can not be silenced, we are told, by any "technical ecclesiastical veto." He has but to speak, and people will flock to hear him. So, concludes *The Times:*

> "When a church, no matter of what denomination, has at its disposal such a preacher of spiritual power in a time of dominant materialism, it is so stupid as to be almost wicked to let him go. It seems very close to a violation of the Scriptural injunction to quench not the spirit. But Dr. Fosdick need not think of

abandoning his great following or his high mission. If not in one pulpit, then eventually in another, his exceptional vocation for the ministry will, no doubt, be exemplified so long as strength and life do not fail him."

The manner of his resignation, comments the New York *World*, was in keeping with his urbanity which has marked his conduct through the last two years. "At a time," says *The World*, "when many preachers have been frankly seeking publicity, when it would have been easy to posture martyrdom, to indulge in personalities, he has acted with dignity; he has given his opponents credit for being sincere men, men who differed with him, but wholly honest of purpose." It is generally agreed that Dr. Fosdick would have no difficulty in finding other influential pulpits. "But what a pity it is," exclaims the Hartford *Times*, "that, in a time when the need of a vital and living presentation of the truths of religion is so urgent, there should be any effort to hamper the work of a man who, perhaps more directly than any clergyman in this country, has touched the lives of inquiring youth and made them feel a freshness and honor and necessity in the Christian faith which many other preachers are not able to excite."

However, it is the veriest nonsense to think of Dr. Fosdick as a martyr to conscience, says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. He is still at liberty to preach his views, but he certainly should not expect to hold office in a church to whose faith he can not subscribe. "Grant, if we please, that he is a strong man, a thoughtful man, a determined man, then we must still grant that the Presbyterian Church is precisely right in adjudging him, on his statement, to be disqualified from holding himself out as a Presbyterian minister."

Photographs by courtesy of *The War Cry* (New York)

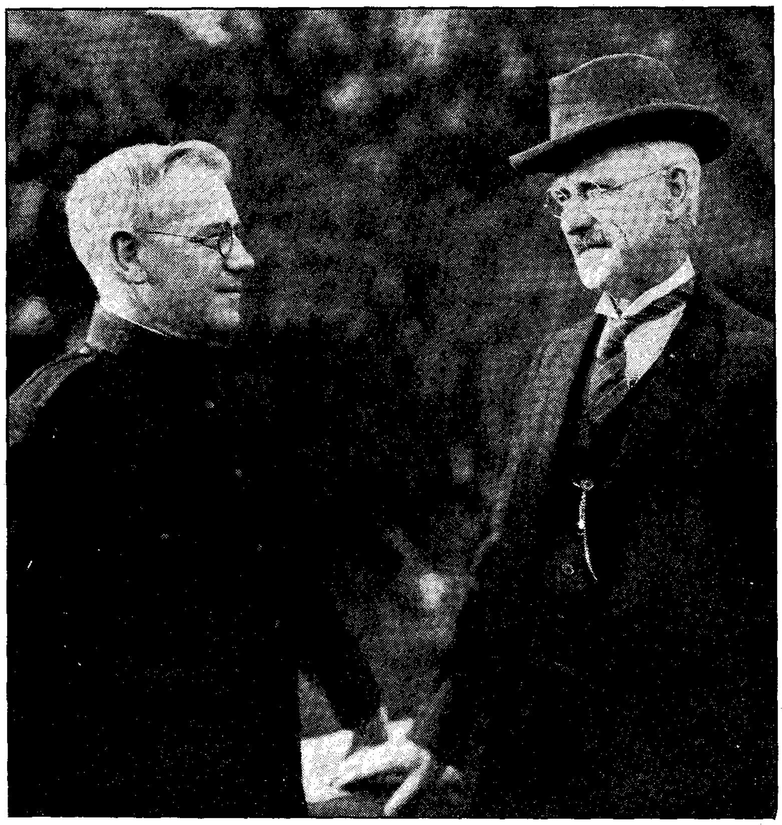
A CAPTURE OF THE SALVATION ARMY

A crowd of workers of Samptown, New Jersey, where the whole population of 159 inhabitants recently knelt at the Army's drumhead and "claimed salvation."

A WHOLE COMMUNITY AT THE DRUMHEAD

THE DREAM OF WILLIAM BOOTH, its founder, for a 100 per cent. Salvation Army community has been realized at Samptown, New Jersey, where the entire population of 159 men and women have knelt at the drumhead, and, in the words of the Army, claimed salvation. This awakening, one of the most remarkable in the Army's history, we are told, came to pass within a month, largely through the efforts of Commandant and Mrs. Howard Magrath, former officers of the corps at Plainfield, New Jersey; Captain and Mrs. Samuel Gill, the present officers, and George Harris, president of the Structural Steel Company of Samptown, whose father is said to have been the first minister in London to speak at street meetings held by William Booth.

Samptown centers around the steel mill of Mr. Harris, and all, we are told, was not spiritually well with the people, of whom the large majority are said to be Polish, Italian and Spanish, who live for the most part under Old-World conditions. Mr. Harris, according to news reports, decided that religious influence was needed. He communicated with several denominational churches, only to be informed that the village was too tiny for a chapel and that it could not be scheduled for visits even by itinerant ministers. Then Mr. Harris appealed to the Salvation Army, and Commandant Magrath responded with his coworkers. Three meetings were held, and the whole town was converted. This, we are told, is the only case on record throughout the eighty-one countries in which the Salvation Army operates that the population of the community has been enrolled 100 per cent. under the Army. "It was the greatest sight my eyes have ever seen," Mr. Harris later told a representative of *The War Cry*, we read in the official journal of the Salvation Army. "Bare-footed women, in calico dresses, knelt with their



SAVIOURS OF SAMPTOWN

Capt. Samuel Gill, of the Salvation Army, and George Harris, who turned to the Army for help when he decided that religious influence was needed in the village.

men in the grass, and, oftener than not, prayed in a foreign tongue for the blessing of God." As for the change that has come upon the community, Mr. Harris says:

"Never have I seen a more complete turn for the better anywhere. It's nothing short of a revolution. Take Sunday afternoon, for example. Before the great salvation campaign began I used to walk through the town and see the men fighting, the children playing cards and gambling for pennies. Now all is changed and you'll not find a more orderly community anywhere; in fact, it's gone far beyond my fondest expectations."

To the New York *World*, which observes that within the past few years religious proselytism has become so closely associated with intolerance and bigotry that many frankly look askance at it, the Samptown method of dealing with racial antipathies is "more impressive than the philosophy which uses religion as a means of fostering racial hatreds."

RURAL PAGANISM

GOD ONCE CHOSE A DIRT FARMER when he wanted a prophet to shake the degenerate cities of the plain, we are told in homely phrase; but now, it seems, a prophet is needed to go out and shake some of our farming communities, which know neither God nor the Bible. The subject has received much stress recently. Religious organizations have pondered the dwindling influence of the Church in rural America with serious concern. As noted in these pages in our issue of July 12, an investigation by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, of New York, shows that the influence of the Church in the country is only one-half of what it was a generation ago. A survey of 179 counties conducted under the auspices of the Institute asserts that "1,600,000 farm children live in communities where there is no church or Sunday-school of any denomination," and "probably 2,750,000 more do not go to any Sunday-school, either because the church to which their parents belong does not have any or because they do not care to connect themselves with such an organization." Thus, of the fifteen million farm children under twenty-one years of age, more than four million are virtual pagans, children without knowledge of God, writes Charles Josiah Galpin, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in *The Country Gentleman*. "If perchance," he says, "they know the words to curse with, they do not know the Word to live by." The real inwardness of the tragedy, thinks Mr. Galpin, is that these 1,600,000 pagan children are not scattered evenly, or more or less evenly, among the other millions of children who are in contact with the Bible, but are in a great measure homed in Bibleless, godless communities." Figures are interesting and important to statisticians, but they fail to catch the eye of the multitude. Mr. Galpin arrests our attention with the story of a farmer in a prosperous dairy community with whom he spent the night:

"Conversation in the morning brought out the fact that this hillside home was virtually the only one in this prosperous clover community of a hundred farms struggling to bring up its children in the knowledge of God. No church, no Sunday-school, no parochial school, no Bible class within ten miles. The gaunt father, gathering emotion as he overheard his own story, said:

"'I have only one problem now. In twelve years my cows and hogs have paid for themselves, paid for my farm, built my barn and house.

"'The one problem is not money any longer, but it is my boys and girls. They are just now at the point where the home can no longer hold them and they will, I fear, sink into the mire of this godless community.'

"'What do you mean, "mire"?' I inquired.

"'Well, it is hard to put into words,' he continued. 'Perhaps this will give you some idea: Since I have been here, now twelve years, not a wedding has taken place anywhere hereabouts that has not been forced.'

"'Why don't you start a Sunday-school?' I urged.

"'Too late!' he sighed. 'My children are almost beyond me. I was, I fear, too busy with my cows and pigs, and somehow the children just grew up before I knew it.'

"'What will you do?' I could not refrain from asking, more of myself than of him, in my own perplexity, as I tried to share in the grievous problem he faced.

"'The only thing I can do,' said he, as if the conversation had strengthened a previous resolution, 'is to yield to my wife's judgment; sell the farm, go to some safe community where there are church, Sunday-school and high school. Our great mistake was in starting out wrong.'

"This raw-boned farmer and his wife, possest of the fairest intentions in the world for their children, had become trapt in the godless community before they were aware of it.

"Is this community a fair example of Bibleless country groups? I believe it is. I am sorry to admit it, but I believe it is a fair type."

On another occasion Mr. Galpin visited a small rural community of twenty-five families. Of three churches in the community, one had fallen in, one is torn down, and the third, still standing, is rotting. It is supposed to be haunted. The family histories of this settlement, says Mr. Galpin, "run like an anthology of despair." Listen:

"'She drowned her babies regularly in the creek.'

"'This woman was subnormal and has three illegitimate children.'

"'He committed suicide.'

"'She poured kerosene on the cat and set fire to it.'

"'Boil nails in water to find out if person for which water is named committed a crime. If nails crackle and knock against the pan, then person named is guilty.'

"'Our children don't need to go to school to learn to read. The Spirit teaches them to read.'

"Is this group of twenty-five families typical of country communities where the Bible is fought over by blind leaders of the blind? I am afraid it is.

"The Bible, the life-giving Bible, in these hands is still a closed book and a locked-up treasure."

Human life at its best, we are told, is no mere accident which may happen anywhere under any conditions. The best has its pedigree. It is the result of infinite pains with children as with animals and crops. Even the austere, narrow-gaged leadership having a pedigree, says the writer, is far better than this ignorant, illiterate type. He goes on:

"I remember well as a lad how my father, a country minister, college-bred and trained in the theological school of his particular denominational stripe, stood rocklike in his parish for temperance. It was a grape country with several wine distilleries. My father taught abstention from wine-drinking and preached against the distilleries.

"One 'church pillar' was in the wine business, and furnished the sacramental wine. My father finally carried his logic to the point where he made an announcement:

"'Next Sunday at the Communion we will not use fermented wine.'

"Sunday came. A larger congregation than usual assembled.

"The Communion table was set. I see my father now, as he picked up the flagon of wine and poured it into the chalice. He paused. Then slowly he poured the chalice of wine back into the flagon, strode to the door and emptied the contents on the ground. Quietly he said:

"'We will commune without wine to-day.'

"The distiller had done his dirty work and put one over on the country parson. But the parson helped plug the bungholes and spike the spigots in the cellars of that county.

"When, in after years, it fell to my fortune to live on the Skims, I saw what a real Sunday-school would do even in a submarginal community for the children of the pine cut-over.

"The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, in a call published in the April number of *St. Isadore's Plow* for the second annual Catholic Rural Life Conference, says:

"'We have two distinct entities of population, and, we might say, of civilization in the United States—the urban and the rural. The church is decidedly urban. So far as the church is concerned, the country towns and villages are still *pagan.*'

"Thus you see Protestant and Catholic agree in seeing the menace of rural paganism within the borders of Christian America."

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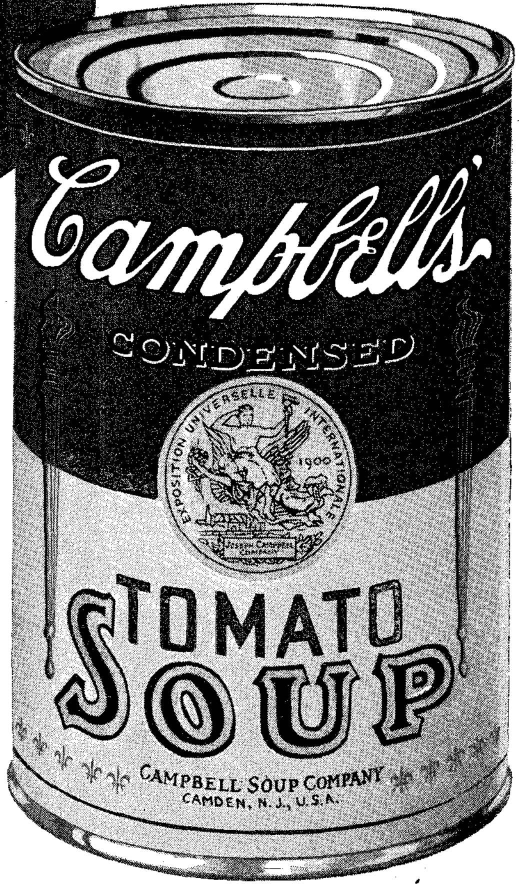
We blend the best with careful pains
In skilful combination
And every single can contains
Our business reputation.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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

SINCE modern Hungary is contributing so profusely to our stage, it is well we see another side. Ady, says the translator, was "the most esteemed poet of modern Hungary. His origin was humble and in his verse the daily life, the sufferings, and the aspirations of the common folk of Hungary find a sympathetic utterance." He died in 1919, at the age of thirty-nine. Comment and verse are in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

RIME OF A PROLETAR BOY

By Endre Ady

Translated by William A. Drake

My father works from morn till night,
Toiling his life away;
There is no better man than he,
Search for him where you may.

My father's coat is frayed and worn,
Mine new; but when I show
That I shall soon be grown a man,
His old eyes seem to glow.

My father's masters are the rich,
Whose taunts his spirit grieve;
But he brings with him hope and cheer
When he comes home at eve

My father is a valiant man:
He spends his strength for us;
He bends his pride, but not for gold
Is he most covetous.

My father is a sad, poor man,
And were it not for me
And for my hopes he'd flee this vast
And weary comedy.

And did my father not consent,
No rich man should remain
And every little boy would be
Like me, as poor and plain.

And did my father say the word,
The mighty rich would quake;
And there would be increased those few
Who joy in life can take.

My father works and sweats and stints,
Though strongest of them all;
He is more mighty than the king
Of those who hold him thrall!

There is no doubt about the "wide open spaces" in this poem, however much the movies have made us wearied of the phrase. It is also printed in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

MUSTANG

By William Rose Benét

Chaparral grew you, sagebrush knew you,
Winds and rains of the plains blew through you,
Prick-eared, elk-hoofed, ember-eyeballed,
Mincing mustang, paint-splashed piebald,
Catamount color or fawn or roan
By brawling foam of the Yellowstone
Under earthquake rock grotesque and high,
All colors of flame to turquoise sky;

Mouth of iron in rawhide noose,
Feather in forelock, mane blown loose,
A stripe-faced Redskin gripping astride,
Riding as only the Sioux could ride,
Jackrabbit racer, here and gone,
Trotting the travois down the dawn,
Wrenching the coulee's wretched grass,
Snaking by night through the spectral pass,
Looping the blue-coats' leaguered force
With the whooping braves of Crazy Horse;

Death where the Big Horn lodges lie
And troops show black on a brazen sky!
Death at the river, death on the slope;
The dark wave breaks on the last mad hope.
Through the rat-a-tat-tat the hard hoofs drum
Where the fiend-faced yelling warriors come
In a mustang rush; the flecked foam flies,
Wild eyes glare down into glazing eyes. . . .

Foal of the wild and the mauvaises terres,
Clamber the lightning's zig-zag stair,
On purple thunders that loom with doom
Paw for your pasture and your groom!
Blood dripped brightly, the quirt fell hard,
Withers to rump you are raw-hide scarred.
Wild was the sortie, black the camp
Lit by the moon's carved death's-head lamp;
Fierce were the faces, strong the strain
That ranged and wheeled on the open plain;

But thundercloud dark is the blood-stained West;
Fade to the stars! It is time for rest.

A Situation and an argument, and Robert Browning often asked no more as a chance for versifying. This was in the New York *Times:*

"I HEAR IT SAID"

By Barbara Young

Last night my friend—he says he is my friend—
Came in and questioned me. "I hear it said
You have done this and that. I come to ask
Are these things true?"
A glint was in his eye
Of small distrust. His words were crisp and hot.
He measured me with anger, and flung down
A little heap of facts had come to him.
"I hear it said you have done this and that."

Suppose I have? And are you not my friend?
And are you not my friend enough to say,
"If it were true, there would be reason in it.
And if I cannot know the how and why,
Still I can trust you, waiting for a word,
Or for no word, if no word ever come!"

Is friendship just a thing of afternoons,
Of pleasuring one's friend and one's dear self—
Greed for sedate approval of his pace,
Suspicion if he take one little turn
Unto the road, one flight into the air,
And has not sought you for your *Yea* or *Nay?*

No. Friendship is not so. I am my own.
And howsoever near my friend may draw
Unto my soul, there is a legend hung
Above a certain strait and narrow way
Says, "Dear my friend, ye may not enter here!"

I would the time had come—as it has not—
When men shall rise and say, "He is my friend.
He has done this? And what is that to me?
Think you I have a check upon his head,
Or cast a guiding rein across his neck?
I am his friend. And for that cause I walk
Not overclose beside him, leaving still
Space for his silences, and space for mine.'

Here is pictured a boy—a very particular kind of a boy—yet one who knows the verse of J. Whitcomb Riley will not doubt his genuineness. The Indianapolis *Star* prints the poem after it was used as part of the general celebration there of Riley's birthday, October 7.

A BOY

By Walter Greenough

I asked a lad, who comes my way,
And full of wisdom seems,
How it could be that his young eyes
Were made of fires and dreams.

How is it, boy, I said, that you
Can speak with golden-rod—
And it can answer you, and then
Nod, smiling, up toward God?

How is it, lad, that your blue eyes
Can read the message far
That's hidden—anchored in the skies—
Behind that smallest star?

Why is it then—you seem to know—
That autumn leaves must sift
For countless ages to the ground—
Must fall, and whirl and drift?

What is there in the song of birds
That holds you, spellbound, where
I listen long, and never hear
The music in the air?

Ah, you—he said—you are but you,
And I am I, instead—
For I have stood at Riley's grave—
Jim Riley—who is dead!

It's a bit unfair that Aunt Sophronia isn't given her chance to speak here. She might illumine her young critic who appears in *The Buccaneer* (Dallas, Texas).

WALL PAPER

By Beatrice Reynolds

Aunt Sophronia lives alone
In a great, high box of a house
Fringed by a stiff, white fence
That leans over in places
Like trees bent by the wind.

Its tall rooms bewail the emptiness
Of their precision,
And through all the house
Weary ghosts of forgotten yesterdays
Stalk ceaselessly,
Prisoners
Behind the doors of tradition.

Narrow slits of sunlight
Steal through the shuttered windows,
And light up family albums and portraits
In stiff frames.
Bric-a-brac
Reclines in every posture
On shelf and what-not.

Aunt Sophronia sleeps in a room
Where blue wall paper roses
Stare at her from every angle—
A thousand mocking eyes
Peering into her old age, asking,
"How much longer must we cling here?"

At night she twists her thin, gray hair
Into a knot upon her head,
And places her black-lace shoes
Side by side
On a footstool covered with patchwork.
In her ruffled, long-sleeved night-gown
By her high-backed walnut bed,
She reminds me somehow, of those blue roses
That should have been pink, instead.

In the *Stratford Monthly* (October) occurs another family reflection:

TO AN UNKNOWN ANCESTOR

By S. Omar Barker

My gifts have come to me far down the years:
I am the son of huntsmen of old time,
The heir of timid virtue and of crime,
Offspring of sluggards and of pioneers,
Inheritor of juggled hopes and fears.
Some gave me purity, some gave the grime
Of damaged souls. Some of them helped my climb
Toward God. From some came smiles, from
others tears.

Oh, I am cluttered up with legacies
Long lines of jumbled blood have handed down,
Yet I thank God upon my bended knees
For him who, whether king or bawdy clown,
By making sympathy his conscious art,
Bequeathed the gift of kindness to my heart.

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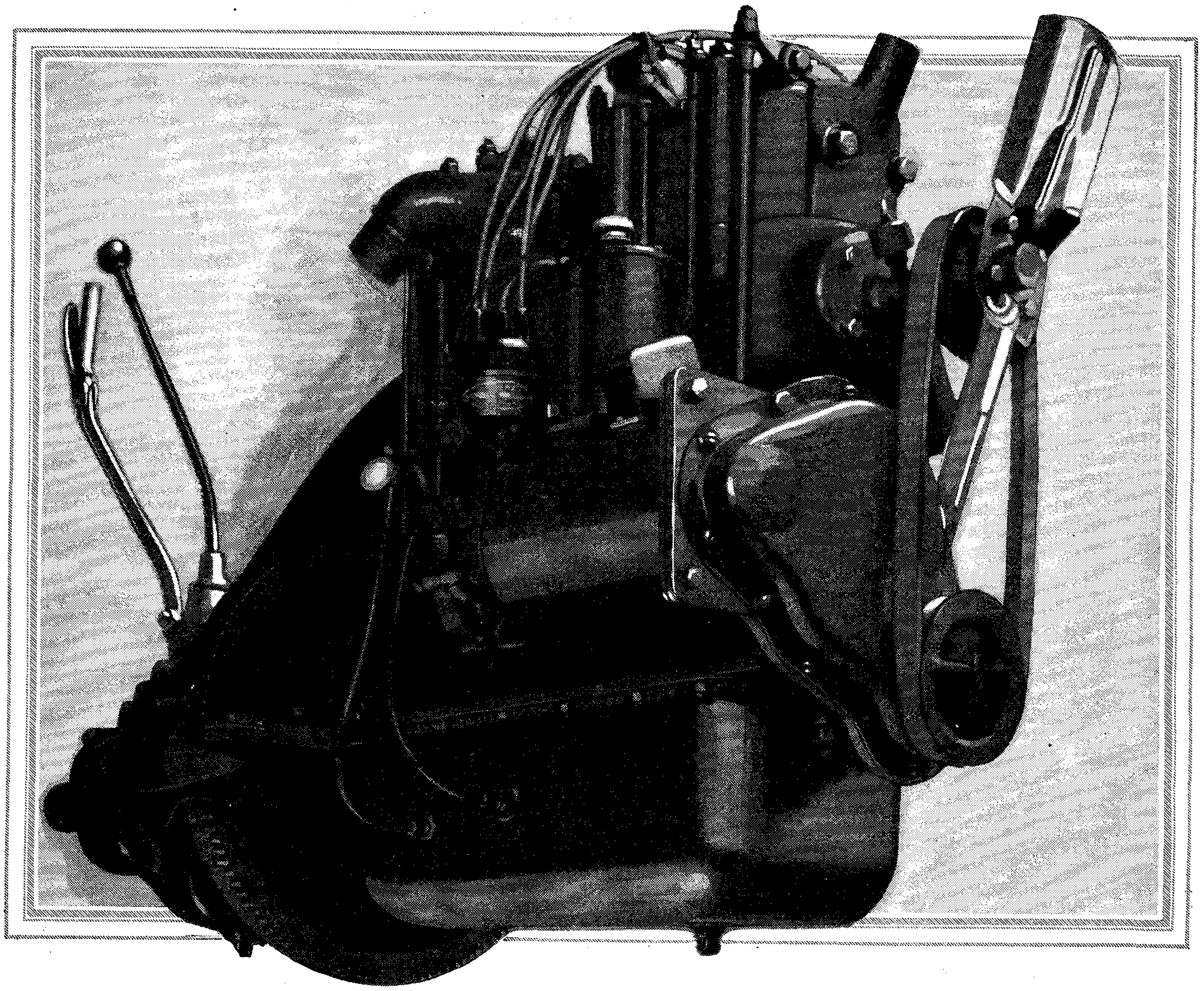

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THINGS A VOTER SHOULD KNOW

A Series of Articles on Timely Political Topics, prepared for The Literary Digest, and especially designed for School Use

IF A MAJORITY ELECTORAL VOTE IS LACKING

WHEN THE HOUSE CHOOSES A PRESIDENT—If no candidate for President receives a majority of the electoral votes, the Constitution provides that from the three highest on the list of those voted for, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately the President by ballot. But "in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the Representatives from each State having one vote." A quorum for this purpose "shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice." In the case of the Vice-President, if a majority of the Electoral College do not unite on a candidate, "then from the two highest on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, a majority of the whole number being necessary to a choice." If no President is elected by either the Electoral College or the House before the expiration of the current Presidential term on the 4th of March following, and if a Vice-President should be elected by that time, as J. A. Woodburn notes in "The American Republic and Its Government," the Constitution provides that this Vice-President shall become President until an election of a President is accomplished. If neither President nor Vice-President be elected by March 4, he tells us, the Constitution does not indicate who shall act as President, and nobody is vested with power to determine the question. There would be an interregnum, unless the existing President and Vice-President should resign before the close of their term, in which case, by the provisions of the Presidential Succession Bill, the Secretary of State would act as President until an election be made. The Constitution should provide, he adds, that "an existing President should hold office until his successor be elected."

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1800—A Presidential election has been referred to the vote of the House of Representatives on two occasions—in 1800, when Jefferson was first elected; and in 1824, when John Quincy Adams was elected. The contest in 1800 between Jefferson and Burr resulted in the adoption of the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution. Before the adoption of this amendment the Electors voted for two candidates for President. The candidate receiving the most votes was made President and the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes was made Vice-President. This election of 1800 is notable also for the fact that then members of the Electoral College voted by parties for the first time. Jefferson and Burr, writes R. H. Fuller in "Government by the People," each received seventy-three votes, the full strength of the Democratic-Republicans. Adams received sixty-five votes, this authority relates, and Pinckney sixty-four, one Federalist Elector voting for John Jay so that Adams might have one more vote than Pinckney and thus be entitled to the Presidency if the Federalists should win. The Democratic-Republicans had not taken this precaution, we are told, and therefore there was a tie vote between their two candidates, Jefferson and Burr, for the Presidency, altho they had intended to elect Burr to the Vice-Presidency. Because of this tie, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where, after thirty-six ballots, ten States voted for Jefferson and four for Burr.

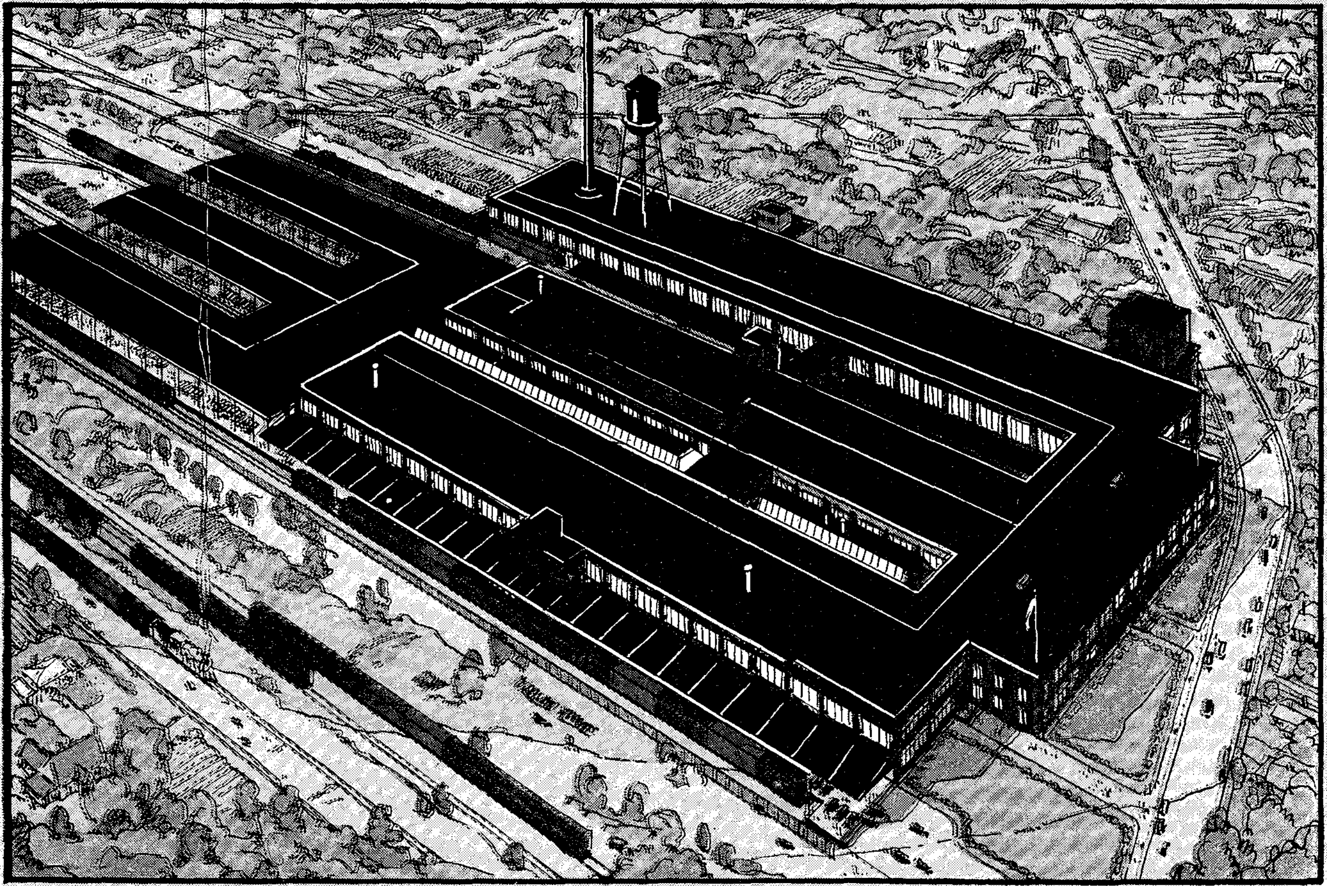
WHAT HAPPENED IN 1824—In the Presidential campaign of 1824 Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and William H. Crawford were candidates for President. John C. Calhoun was chosen Vice-President by the Electoral College, but none of the Presidential candidates had a majority of the electors, the vote being: Jackson ninety-nine, Adams eighty-four, Crawford forty-one, and Clay thirty-seven. The election of the President, R. H. Fuller notes, was therefore again thrown into the House of Representatives and Adams was elected by a majority of the States, receiving thirteen votes to seven for Jackson and four for Crawford. Clay had been dropt because he was not among the first three in the Electoral College.

According to Professor Woodburn, in the volume above mentioned, it was charged that a corrupt coalition had been made between Adams and Clay. Clay, being fourth on the list of candidates, could not be voted for, and it was said that his influence resulted in the election of Adams. Professor Woodburn adds that Clay was afterwards made Secretary of State by Adams, which gave color to the charge, tho "there was not a bargain, corrupt or otherwise, between the two men." But Jackson and his friends always felt that the people had been deprived of their choice, and this election is said to have increased the democratic movement for a direct popular choice of the Electors and for a more popular system of party nominations. By the time of Jackson's second election, in 1832, the representative party convention system was coming into use.

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1876—In 1876, Professor Woodburn goes on to relate, there was a still more serious dispute over the Presidential election—"a dispute which clearly illustrated an almost fatal weakness in the system of electing a President by the Electoral College." In that election there were 369 electoral votes, 185 being necessary to a choice. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Tilden, carried, without dispute, 184 votes, lacking only one of enough to elect; the Republican candidate, Mr. Hayes, had 163 votes. We are told further that in four States—Oregon, Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, with twenty-two electoral votes, there were disputed returns. If in any of these States the Democratic Electors were found to have been chosen, Mr. Tilden would have a majority in the College and would be elected; while the Republicans in order to elect their candidate must have all of the twenty-two. Of course, the Republicans, as loyal party men, laid claim to all these doubtful States, remarks Professor Woodburn, and the Democrats did the same, tho the Democrats would have been satisfied with only one. In the disputed States the two sets of electors met, voted, and sent up the certified returns to Washington. In Congress the Republicans had a majority in the Senate, while the Democrats had a majority in the House. On this point R. H. Fuller, as cited above, has the following to say.

". . . Neither party was able to have its return from the disputed States declared valid. It was finally decided to refer the controversy to a 'Returning Board' or Electoral Commission, consisting of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges of the United States Supreme Court. This commission decided that Hays had carried Florida by a plurality of 926 and Louisiana by a plurality of 4,627.

"The Supreme Court of Florida had given Tilden a plurality of 94 in that State and the face of the returns in Louisiana, it was asserted, gave Tilden 5,303 plurality. The electoral votes of these two States, however, were counted for Hayes, giving him 185 electoral votes and Tilden 184. The count was not completed until two days before March 4, 1877, when the new President was to be inaugurated."



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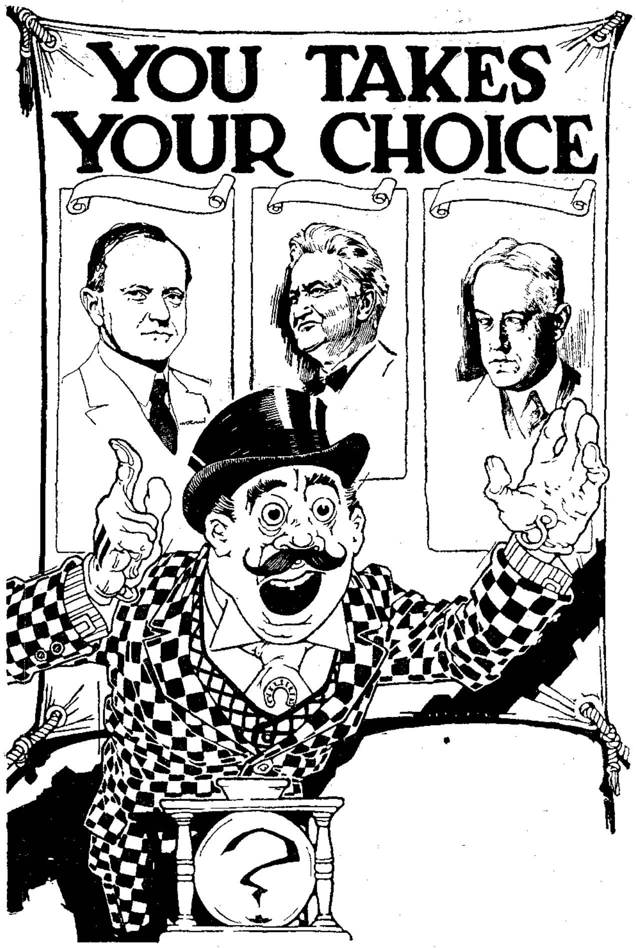
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE BIG THREE—AND "YOU TAKES YOUR CHOICE"

HERE THEY ARE, ladies and gentlemen! First and foremost, the cool, shrewd Yankee farmer from Massachusetts, Calvin Coolidge, of whom somebody has said that, "like the singed cat, he is better than he looks." In the center of the picture we see "Battling Bob," from Wisconsin, elephant hunter extraordinary. Third, but by no means last—first, in fact, in the hearts of several millions of his countrymen—is the candidate of whom an unflattering newspaper man has said that "he looks too good to be true." This same unflattering newspaper man, Clinton W. Gilbert, one of the authors of "The Mirrors of Washington," has a good deal to say about all three candidates in a new volume, published by Putnam's, and labeled "You Takes Your Choice." Mr. Gilbert may be remembered as a singularly shrewd, rather tart critic, and he presents "The Big Three" of the present Presidential campaign with little of the flowery praise customary in political documents. He is not a partizan, unless a slight leaning toward Mr. Davis may be considered to make him one. He presents the three candidates with detachment and impartiality, dealing with their personalities and their deeds in the cool, analytical, somewhat cynical spirit of a newspaper man used to the great game of politics as it is played in Washington.



From "You Takes Your Choice," by Clinton W. Gilbert, G. P. Putnam's Sons

"THEIR FACES TELL THE STORY"

At least so believes Mr. Gilbert, the "Mirrors-of-Washington" man who "writes up" the three leading candidates in a singularly shrewd, penetrating way.

The leading article in the book, that dealing with President Coolidge, has already appeared in part in *The Century Magazine*. The perfect phrase that strikes off the President, insists Mr. Gilbert, is the one about the singed cat which is better than it looks. "Ah, but didn't this shy, silent, socially awkward young man do more than look like a singed cat?" asks Mr. Gilbert. "Didn't he also feel like a singed cat? And didn't the effort to overcome this psychological obstacle account for all the attention, the industry, the ambition, the coldness, the concentration, that was so clearly observable?" A good many people never get over the singed-cat feeling that is inside of them. Mr. Coolidge has pretty well conquered his cat, assumes Mr. Gilbert, but the process of conquering it has left him "shrewd and calculating." For instance, says the writer:

> He is especially so about the words he employs. I don't know of any one who can calculate more accurately than he the effect of what he writes and says. That skill could have been acquired only through incessant practise. Concentrating on the task of being, like the singed cat, better than he looks, he has thought much about the use of every expenditure of energy. He gives you the impression of having no superfluous energy. People speak of him as being "repressed." Energy is a strange thing. Psychologists tell you it is the virtually boundless possession of every human being if he can only call it forth. Mr. Coolidge has never been able to summon from its depths energy that had use for any other purposes than were practical to himself. "Boy or man, he never played," some one writes.
>
> We verge here upon his celebrated "silence." Reports are contradictory. People go to the White House and say, "He said much." Others go there and report, "He said almost nothing." I should say that he can not talk at all, and that he speaks freely and almost frankly. Talk, like play, has no use. It is keeping toy balloons in the air. It is an intellectual sport. It is the free gift of one's personality to another. Like golf or poker, neither of which Mr. Coolidge plays, it may seem a waste to a man with the singed-cat sense and an inward urge to rise despite it. It is a superfluity in which those who are frugal do not indulge.
>
> I have heard Mr. Coolidge saying things many times. He never talked. He knows no short-cuts. He does not leap over hedges in getting his idea across. He does not stop when his hearer has caught his attention, but runs out to the dead ends of sentences in prepositional phrases with words in "ity" and "ation." It is no lark for him to open his mouth.
>
> Give him something serious to say, and he says it fully, sometimes too fully. The Presidency supplies him with important topics; so the nation has discovered that he is far from silent. There are many men like that, intensely practical men. I don't need to enlarge upon their type.
>
> Mr. Coolidge is imprest with the use, the importance, of what he writes and says. That is one reason why he speaks rather than talks. To talk well you must be casual and at ease. The profoundest thought must be tossed off lightly. Unlike the man who was "terribly at ease in Zion," Mr. Coolidge is terribly aware that he is in Zion. He has learned that words have an immense power to make people see that he is better than he looks. Words made him famous as Governor of Massachusetts. Words in the annual message made him a person before the whole country, a real President, a leader. A man who knows so well the use of words does not employ them lightly and without self-consciousness.

In a way that will undoubtedly run counter to the opinions of many citizens, Mr. Gilbert announces, boldly, that Mr. Coolidge is not a great man. He did not even settle the Boston police strike, according to this report: "His words rather than his actions made him a hero." In brief, we are assured, "greatness is not so tight as Mr. Coolidge is. A powerful and original mind is more careless, bolder than his." Mr. Coolidge, of course, has been credited in many quarters with real greatness. According to this disillusioned Washington scribe:

> The process of creating the myth of greatness about Mr.

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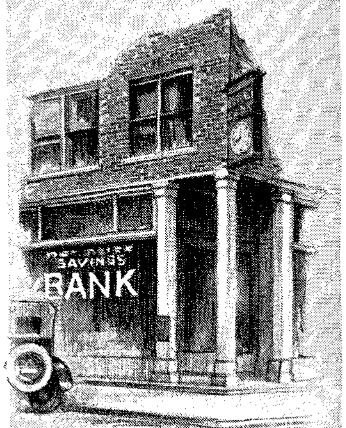

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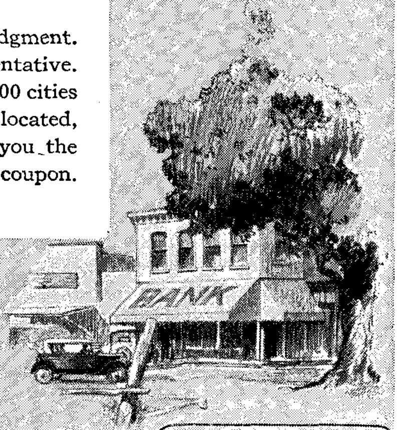

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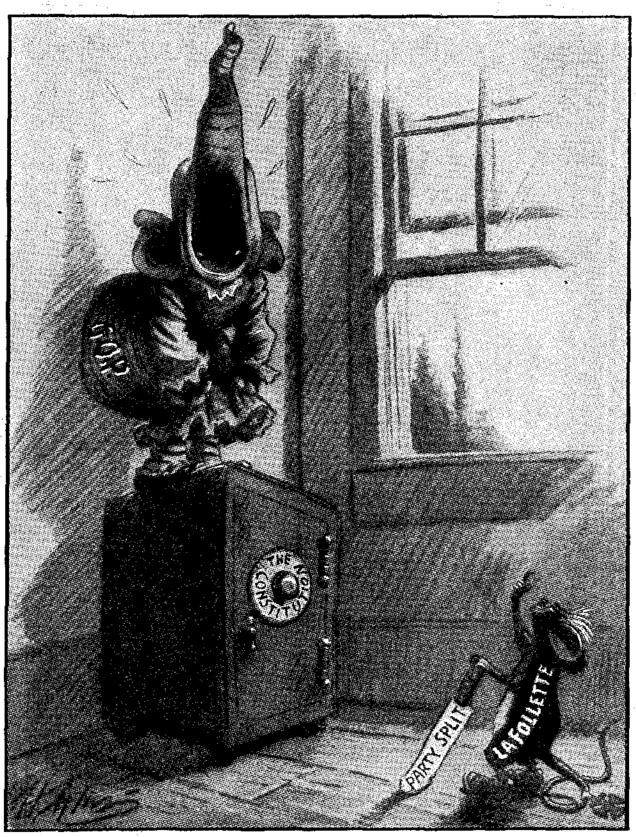
Coolidge was unusually amusing. He had been one of the least regarded of our Vice-Presidents. He was unprepossessing. He made few friends. And every one was more or less ashamed of having been fooled into unduly praising his part in the Boston police strike. Almost in an hour he had to be endowed with all those qualities which we insist upon having in our Presidents. As a people we rose grandly to the task. In a week the only thing there was in common between Mr. Coolidge, the Vice-President, and Mr. Coolidge, the President, was his name. A new personality had been created. An affable man of fine intellect and lofty character had taken the place of the silent, dried-up figure about whom we thought we had been cheated a little when we elected him Vice-President.

And into the creation of the Coolidge myth there speedily went something more than the generous impulses of a childlike people, endowing its ruler with the magical gifts which men have always found it necessary to impute to the representative of heaven upon earth, whom they have set up for their safety. Soon after Mr. Coolidge became President arose the question whether or not to halve the tax rates upon large incomes which had been imposed during the war, under the mistaken notion that this wealth could be made to pay the costs of war, and which many politicians thought fit to maintain as a sign of the nation's virtuous attitude toward the concentration of wealth and power. It was the most vital issue to be presented since President Wilson proposed to make the earth the permanent abode of peace by giving the world at large a Congress patterned upon our own, and since Congress revolted at the thought that an enlarged replica of itself could do anything but mischief.



From *Life*, reproduced by permission

"SAVE THE CONSTITUTION!"

Coolidge is consistent, and he has courage, insists the writer, explaining:

His veto of the bonus did not seem to me so significant. Almost any President who was worth his salt would have vetoed that measure. More worth-while was the message signing the tax bill. He pledged himself to work in favor of the reduction of taxes on larger incomes. He did not dodge that issue, but projected it into the campaign. He has made the elements that are for him solidly for him.

Mr. Coolidge has given the country, so far as a President can —for Congress is made up of weaker vessels—an instrument for the carrying out of one well-defined view of public policy. The country hasn't had one for twenty-five years.

He made a party out of nothing, for nothing but a political panic existed when the Presidency descended to him upon the death of President Harding. I do not think he contemplated the full results of his acts. With his habit of relying upon authority he put himself into Mr. Mellon's hands without fully realizing what was going to happen. He has profited by his very limitations, his incurious mind, his habit of taking the advice of the big man of his community, in this case of his Cabinet.

Conservatism since the war had taken on the mob psychology that we used to associate with popular movements, and progressivism had become hesitantly intellectual. Mr. Coolidge is the unconscious demagog of conservatism. I do not think he fully intended the movement he created. He talks always in private of "liberalizing the party." He flirts with the Borahs, Kenyons and Couzenses. Conservatism, long wanting a hero, seized him and made him its own.

Then there is Mr. Davis, also to be classed as a conservative, in the writer's opinion, altho, perhaps, as a more liberal conservative, with a more elastic mind, than Mr. Coolidge. "In making Mr. Davis look as he does," says Mr. Gilbert, "nature has won half the battle for him. And success consciously deserved has finished the work she began." With regard especially to the appearance of the Democratic candidate and the character revealed by his appearance, the analytical ballyhoo artist observes:

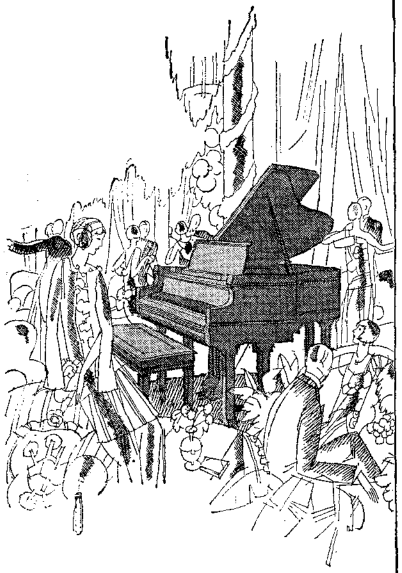
The white hair, prematurely silvered, topping the ruddy countenance, gives him a look of wisdom beyond his years. The worn red covering of Mr. Coolidge's skull arouses much lesser expectations. The urbane manner, worldly in the best sense, suggests large experience. No pent-up Utica has confused his mind. He is a citizen of the world. He has dwelt at the centers of life. He has exchanged counsel with kings of men and kings of finance. He has had a thousand significant contacts to one that Mr. Coolidge had had when he became President. You feel all this when you look at him. No wonder that he makes a marvelous first impression.

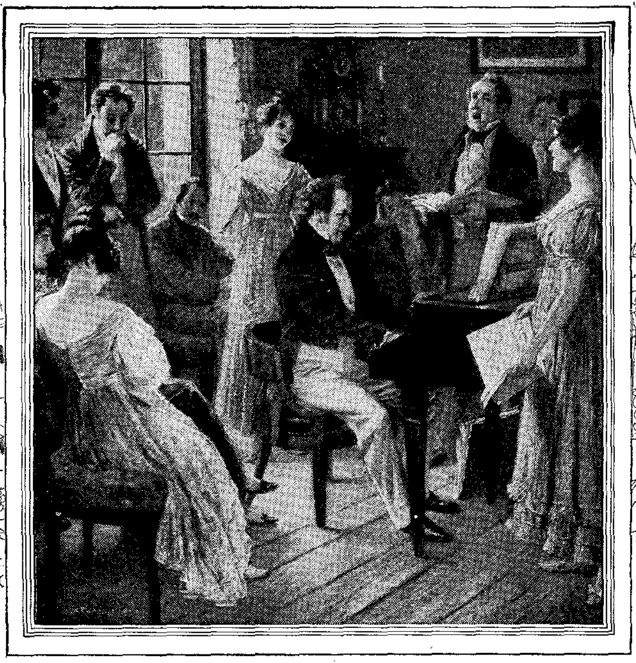
The face is worthy of special study, for if you can really read a face, you have the whole story of life and character. Mr. Davis's face is not a mask; it has nothing to conceal. It looks out frankly upon the world and likes it. I can not put it better than I did a few lines back and say that it is the face of one who is on good terms with the world. It is kindly. It is good-humored. The eyes are fine. The brow is broad and intelligent. The glance is tolerant and inclusive. The look is of one who enjoys life, to whom life has been propitious. We all instinctively like a man who enjoys life, who has been one of fortune's favorites. He emits a little momentary sunshine. We bask in the radiance of the favor that is his.

Whom the gods love may grow gray young, but they go down to their graves with the unwritten-on faces of youth. I think this is the meaning of the old Greek proverb, "Whom the gods love die young." They are so happy, so happy, whom the gods love. Why should fear ever darken their countenances? Why should they ever question fate or life and have puzzled lines on their faces for the answers they receive? Why should intensity of purpose ever contract their brows? The gods love them, that is enough. Why should idealism ever light a strange light in their eyes? Life for them is ideal, for the gods love them. Suffering writes no lines upon them. Profound emotion they are spared. Passion never burns out the softer metal, leaving the remaining ore furnace-blasted. The gods love them and the gods are the great beauty specialists. Under its white crown of hair Mr. Davis's face is fresh, fair and youthful. No line cuts it deeply. No tragedy has come into Mr. Davis's life, or if one has, he has been too strong to let it leave a trace. The face is not battle-scarred from any fight. No mark of passion is on it. A sweet reasonableness has kept it smooth. The mind within maintains its even course, untouched by great emotion, unswayed by excitement.

Mr. Davis's mind is as smooth and round as his face. No harsh angularities about it spoil the perfect approval in which it is held by courts and editors and great clients. No extreme views come from that mind. It has the habit of the golden mean. One can not recall Mr. Davis's during his whole life taking an unusual position upon anything. It is not that he is a conformist from weakness or timidity; far from it, he is a conformist because he is so sane, so reasonable. We applaud men who are able to advance powerful reasons for regularity. They are so popular. It flatters us to find a fine mind on our side.

As to "Battling Bob," his fight against heavy odds, his unpopular stand during the war, among other things, has made him, declares Mr. Gilbert, "dour, standoffish, lonely, impracticable; he does not belong; he is a heavy tragedian." In his youth, he had the ambition to be an actor, recalls the writer, and "the characters that he studied, and has studied almost





"Schubert Playing for His Friends," painted by Röhling. You and your friends can hear his music beautifully played by great artists in your home. © P. G.

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The AMPICO

THE AMPICO CORPORATION · 437 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK ever since, were Iago and Hamlet, tragic parts, of men with lonely intellects, variously at odds with the world. Mr. La Follette has always been at odds with the world." This fact, says the writer, is rather strange:

> Because Mr. La Follette is a man of great ability, probably of greater political ability than either of his rivals. I may refer, for example, to his railroad-rate bill; even the conservatives in the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate agreed that is the ablest and most intelligent attempt to put sense and order into the freight-rate structure that has ever been made.
>
> And because he is a man of the purest personal and political character; in all his long public career his standards of honor and service have been of the highest.
>
> And because he has been so often right; Representative Cooper, offering his doctrine to that Diet of Worms which the Republicans held at Cleveland, reminded the guardians of our best interests that out of twenty-odd of his measures they had accepted all but three; and he might have added, as further proof, that that concentration of wealth and power toward which he is charged with being heretical has gone on apace.
>
> And because we all owe him a debt of gratitude for exposing the corruption that went on under the eyes of poor unseeing Mr. Harding; as the tail of the scapegoat disappears into the wilderness we must all pass a little inward resolution of thanks to Mr. La Follette and to his partner Mr. Wheeler; to them, at least, is due our present satisfaction with our institutions purged and made Fall-proof.
>
> He governed a State long and well. People still live in it and grow rich. Corporations do not flee from it. He has served many years in the Senate, and no extreme proposal has come in with his name on it. When the farmers had crops they could not sell last winter, and the temptation was to buy their votes with an offer of all the credit of the United States, he withheld his support from wild measures for their relief. Plainly he has a public conscience. If to advocate government ownership of railroads proves a man a radical, which it hardly does in this day and generation, he has been slow in admitting that it might become a necessity. What, then, is it that makes him still the "enemy"?

It is his actions, more than his views that classify him, insists Mr. Gilbert. He becomes violent and upset over matters which might be handled more calmly. "He is a shade too heroic," we are told, and he has never recognized "the validity of the smile that wins." He is the sort of man, we are told, who "instantly bristles at hostility," and "fights back with all his might." But the wisest fight back as a last resort, believes Mr. Gilbert, when diplomacy has failed, and "diplomacy has always seemed to Mr. La Follette something base, something akin to a surrender of principles." However, the writer adds that time and responsibility have mellowed him somewhat. During a recent debate, in which he spoke in the Senate, Mr. Gilbert tells us:

> I watched him carefully. His face had lost some of its old color. His voice had not quite the angry power it used to have, but still it was a strong voice; perhaps a little pleasanter to listen to because somewhat mellowed. He read his speech, which was unusual, but I noticed that his hand was steady as he held the manuscript. Reading, he was naturally not so dramatic as he used to be. It was the better for having been written; for under the excitement of speaking extemporaneously he tended to be diffuse and overdevelop his points. He was more moderate than of old. Success and power, for he is now the most powerful single factor in the Senate, and perhaps, too, advancing years have mellowed him. The overemphasis which has impaired his value in the past is gone. He acted like the leader of a party having a sense of his responsibilities. You got the impression of La Follette at the conference of the Progressives in Congress a year ago, where his influence was cast for a moderate program.

In conclusion, Mr. Gilbert falls back on physiognomy. He observes, by way of a general summing-up:

> The faces of the three candidates tell the whole story. Mr. Coolidge's face is sicklied o'er with the instinct of self-preservation, pinched, thin-lipped, defensive, as of one clinging to what is by the finger-tips. Mr. Davis's aristocratically take self-preservation—and much else—for granted; happy, smooth, complacent, it has in it that certain condescension of the reasonable toward the instinctive, at whatever extreme. Mr. La Follette's, again, is instinctive, with the instinct for mastery over life, aggressive, forward-thrusting, passionate. Of the three all I have to remark is, "Safety First."

UNCLE SAM AS A BOOTLEGGER IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

WHAT VALUABLE WORK this country has been able to do through the Dawes Committee and at the London Conference has had to be done by a sort of "bootleg" participation in the work of European reconstruction. By this phrase Edwin L. Shuman, writing in *The International Book Review*, refers, of course, to our distinguished list of "unofficial observers." In order to avoid the knives of the Senate obstructionists, says he, the President has had to carry on some of our most important foreign business through unofficial channels. He quotes General Dawes's statement that if President Coolidge had not thus short-circuited the Senate, "the United States would have had no part in the last desperate but successful effort to find a common ground of agreement for a new peace of the world."

The charge is that a little clique of eleven men—two Democrats, one Independent, and the rest Republicans—have been able to defeat the desires of three Presidents—Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge—and that the presence of some of them in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations gives them power to go on defeating the will of the American people. It is not a pleasant reflection to League advocates that this holds the United States in the position of an outsider now when forty-seven nations of the world have in Geneva just approved the League of Nations draft of the protocol on security and disarmament. These and like startling reflections are made by Mr. Shuman in a review of Prof. Irving Fisher's important book, "America's Interest in World Peace."

It is obvious, of course, that Mr. Shuman is an ardent advocate for the League of Nations. Even more ardent an advocate is Professor Fisher in his book. As a concentration of most of the present arguments in favor of the League, his book will be of interest not only to those who agree with his point of view, but also to his opponents who wish a convenient summary of the most up-to-date pro-League sentiment. It is particularly timely at a moment when the Fifth Assembly of the League has just closed in Geneva after the delegates of forty-seven nations have approved a draft of the much-discust protocol on security and disarmament, and recommended to their Governments that it be ratified, as explained in last week's DIGEST.

In the strange company of Afghanistan, the Dominican Republic, Russia, Tibet, Turkey, Hedjaz, Germany, Ecuador, Iceland, and Mexico, stands Uncle Sam, says Professor Fisher, outside of the great world peace organization. Fifty-four nations, he points out, have joined the League, and forty-seven have joined the World Court in its three years of existence. Why do we stand outside, he asks, and answers: "Because 99 per cent. of our people have not read the League Covenant, but have taken their arguments second-hand" from those who pretend that the League is a "super-State" which can draft our young men into foreign wars. This "caricature of the League," says he bitingly, emanates from "a dozen men in Washington" who have "put something over on the American people."

Both of the leading party platforms, points out this treatise, are now committed to the World Court, and "neither dares to be openly hostile to the League." Yet still we remain outsiders in a world that is slowly and with infinite pains getting together. And we remain so, it is asserted, despite the fact that every President from Roosevelt to Coolidge has been either an ardent advocate of the League or a silent believer in it. "Perhaps the mystery of the stubbornness of some of these 'irreconcilables,'" suggests Professor Fisher, in the heat of his vehemence, "has to do with the fear of our munition-makers that a vote to join the League is a virtually a vote to put them out of business."

Here in the words of Professor Fisher, or in the summary of Mr. Shuman, we have the thesis of a little book which may prove one of the most powerful agents for the League in our time. It is a record of exactly what the League has done. Here is a summary:

> In his little book will be found a brief but stirring account of the chief things that the League of Nations has done. In four

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

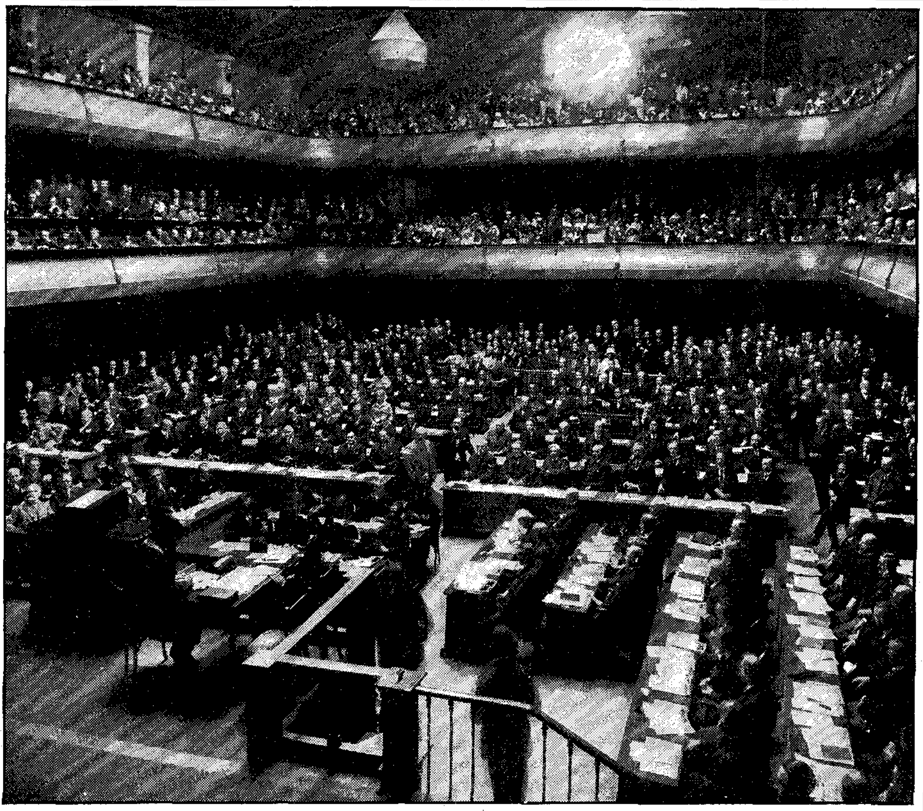
Continued

years it has snuffed out or headed off six wars, any one of which had enough explosive material in it to start another World War. These were: Sweden versus Finland, Jugo-Slavia versus Albania, Germany versus Poland, Poland versus Lithuania—all over disputed territory—Bulgaria versus Roumania, over a question of refugees, and Italy versus Greece over certain murders and the occupation of Corfu. Those who imagine that the last-named incident was a defeat for the League and a victory for Mussolini should read Professor Fisher's account of it, showing how, even here, the League functioned 75 per cent. He adds:

"It should be emphasized that the League has never done harm; everything it has touched has been at least bettered thereby. That, surely, is the supreme test, and we may marvel that the League has met the test so well, considering that it is still an infant of only five years, and that, in a sense, its own mother, thanks to our irreconcilables, deserted it at birth."

The Yale professor is at pains to show how those who fear that if we join the League it will "put something over on us" have the shoe on the wrong foot. It is by staying out of the League that we are making it possible for Europe to put something over on us, because we lack the single vote that would be necessary to kill an undesirable measure. He discusses six valid reasons of self-interest on that side of the subject, and declares that there is absolutely none on the other side.

The six reasons mentioned are as follows:



Wide World photograph

FIFTY-FOUR NATIONS LISTEN TO TWO PRIME MINISTERS

Here is the fifth session of the League of Nations in the Salle de la Reformation in Geneva, when Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain spoke on the recent signing of the Reparations Treaty with Germany, and Premier Herriot of France proposed the International Conference on Armaments. Starting with Lord Parmoor and Arthur Henderson on the left and running over to Leon Bourgeois and Aristide Briand on the right, practically every face is that of some statesman of national or international importance. They represent over a billion people. Afghanistan, the United States, Soviet Russia, Turkey, Tibet, and four other countries, do not send delegates.

1. The record of the League thus far is astonishingly good; 2. Our own American traditions since Dewey took Manila are all away from isolation and toward cooperation in Europe; 3. We must have the vote and the veto in world affairs that the League would give us; 4. For the sake of our own cotton, corn and wheat exports, we must help Europe become once more a good customer and a paying debtor; 5. We must back some *continuous* conference to help stop competition in armaments, especially submarines, airplanes and gas, and looking to abolition of private traffic in munitions; and 6. If we don't help stop the war, the last five years' "progress" in inventions for destruction will jeopardize civilization and the human race itself.

An interesting summary of the first of these six reasons, the record of the League, gives the following eight distinct achievements in the last four years: (1) In four years the League has snuffed out or headed off six wars. (2) It made possible the World Court, hitherto unattainable even in the Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907. Then each nation insisted on having one or more judges, resulting in a "panel" of 135. Now the League has sifted some 200 nominations down to a workable Court of eleven judges. (3) It has resuscitated bankrupt Austria by appointing Zimmerman of Holland as a receiver to administer all finances, and by underwriting over a hundred and forty million dollars of Austrian bonds,

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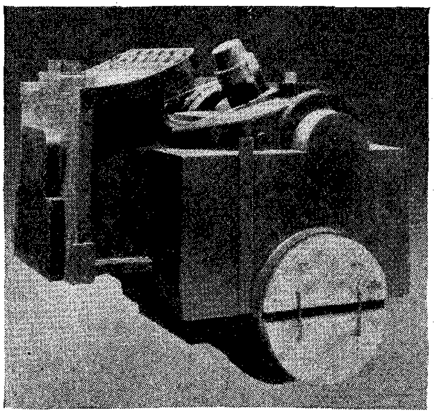
Style LM258

Little Men's Brown Russia Blucher Lace Shoe—$3. Also available in Gun Metal and in Brown Russia Blucher Oxford.



This illustration shows the pattern for a locomotive cylinder. It is 6 feet long, 5 feet high and 5 feet 8 inches wide. Twenty-two hundred feet of White Pine were required for the job; and it took 1100 hours of highly skilled labor to build it. ***It is estimated that 500 castings can be made from this pattern.*** **Wherever fine patterns are made you will find a strong preference for White Pine.**

How the Nation-Wide Weyerhaeuser Lumber Service is Made Personal to You by Your Local Weyerhaeuser Dealer

YOU are a user of White Pine, perhaps—for pattern making, for models, for templets, or for some other specialized use that requires a close-grained, soft wood that works easily and holds true.

This gives your local Weyerhaeuser dealer a particularly good opportunity to serve you—because he *can* give you *genuine* White Pine, and for these specialized uses there is no other wood quite so good.

And right here let us say that no man who wants *genuine* White Pine need ever accept a substitute.

Great tracts in the States of Minnesota and Idaho are covered with dense forests of the finest kind of White Pine. A sure source for all the legitimate uses of generations to come.

But not all the lumber sold *as* "White Pine" is *genuine* White Pine, by any means. So Weyerhaeuser, the largest producer of White Pine in America, brands the better grades of White Pine with the species-mark "Genuine White Pine," and with the Weyerhaeuser trade-mark.

You can see what this means to your local Weyerhaeuser dealer. He has an unfailing source of true, guaranteed White Pine—at your service whenever you want it.

BUT the Weyerhaeuser sense of responsibility does not stop with manufacturing the lumber, or with guaranteeing its genuineness and quality.

It carries straight through in service to the local lumber merchant, and to the user who looks to his neighborhood dealer for his White Pine requirements.

This is the work of the Weyerhaeuser Service Men—the men who work direct with the local Weyerhaeuser dealer and his customers.

These Service Men see that you get the kinds and grades of lumber you need for the work you have in hand—not only White Pine for patterns, but Western Soft Pine where its use is advantageous and economical, Douglas Fir timbers for industrial construction, lumber for crating, etc.

THE Weyerhaeuser Lumber Service is personal all the way through.

It is brought right to the door of the individual lumber merchant and the individual lumber user by the Weyerhaeuser Service Men.

When they say "White Pine" they mean *genuine* White Pine—species-marked. They will arrange to have it supplied through a convenient local dealer—or will facilitate car-load mill shipments when preferred and advantageous.

We should appreciate early correspondence from manufacturers and lumber merchants who wish to have this Weyerhaeuser *personal attention.*

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS
SAINT PAUL • MINNESOTA

Producers for industry of pattern and flask lumber, factory grades for remanufacturing, lumber for boxing and crating, structural timbers for industrial building. And each of these items in the species and type of wood best suited for the purpose.

Also producers of Idaho Red Cedar poles for telephone and electric transmission lines.

Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices at 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago; 220 Broadway, New York; Lexington Bldg., Baltimore; and 2694 University Ave., St. Paul; and with representatives throughout the country.

Will the molten metal turn to tempered steel?

Bubbling in the crucible of your boy's mind is a curious jumble of impressions. Every day, every hour adds new ideas. And he alone can select and test and weigh them.

For a quarter of a century THE AMERICAN BOY has been helping boys like yours to make this vital selection—teaching them to know the worthy, and to welcome it—giving them understanding to detect the unworthy, and the moral strength to reject it.

In its thrilling stories, written by the foremost boys' writers of the day, boys see the actual world they must face, and meet the kind of men from whom they will select their friends and associates. They see success, and the struggle required to attain it; failure, and its causes. Instinctively they admire the courage, honor and virility of the human men and boys who people the pages of THE AMERICAN BOY. And from admiration to emulation is but a short step, quickly and surely taken. From each story and article a lesson in life is learned, and added to the accumulated store of indelible impressions.

The coupon below will bring your boy, or any other boy whom you wish to see get ahead, the beautifully illustrated current issue of THE AMERICAN BOY. You need not send any money. Watch how he dives into it and wades right through it. Read it yourself. A bill for $2.00, covering a year's subscription, will be sent you later, unless you notify us to the contrary within 10 days.

$2.00 a year by mail. 20 cents a copy at news-stands. Subscribe for a year, or leave a standing order with your news-dealer.

The American Boy
"The Biggest, Brightest, Best Magazine for Boys In All the World"

THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO.
280 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan

Please enter a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN BOY and send a copy of the current issue to the following address. Unless I notify you to the contrary within ten days of the receipt of it, I will remit $2.00 on receipt of your bill.

Boy's Name . . . .
Address . . . .
Your Name . . . .
Address . . . .

If you prefer, remit $2.00 with order. Canada, $2.25; foreign, $2.50.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

stopping inflation, stabilizing her paper money, and reviving domestic and foreign commerce. Albania and Hungary were similarly saved, the latter with an American, Jeremiah Smith, as receiver. (4) It has stopt the spread from one country to another of diseases like typhus in Poland. (5) It has limited the opium trade and is going after the root of the evil. (6) It has reduced white-slave traffic largely under the leadership of the American, Miss Grace Abbott, another "unofficial observer." (7) Its conference methods despite all previous wrangling have generally ended in unanimous agreements even where the disputants seemed irreconcilable. (8) The World Court's eight advisory opinions and one decision (all accepted as final) have settled more disputes than did our Supreme Court in a similar period.

Here is an account of the famous Corfu incident which gives the League full credit for one of the incipient wars it headed off:

> After the murder of certain Italians, attributable, Italy claimed, to Greek assassins, Italy seized Corfu, a Greek island. Presumably Mussolini intended to hold Corfu permanently. Mussolini threatened (in a newspaper interview) to withdraw from the League should it not yield to his wishes. But Mussolini found that he had stirred up a hornet's nest! All the small nations in the League made their protests vociferously in the Assembly, and public opinion throughout the world was quickly mobilized against Italy.
>
> In the League Council, all the members except Signor Salandra, representing Italy, were willing to accede to the request of Greece to consider the matter, and were ready to accept the plan of settlement offered by the Spanish representative. Mussolini saw that the only way to "save his face" seemed to be to allow some one else to decide the dispute, and this he did by suggesting the Council of Ambassadors.
>
> Accordingly the Secretariat telephoned the Council of Ambassadors a full account of the Council's discussion, including a description of the Spanish plan, and the day after receiving it the Council of Ambassadors telegraphed Mussolini their decision, which was substantially the Spanish plan! Mussolini accepted the decision, altho it did not harmonize with his original "ultimatum." In short, the settlement finally reached—in nine days—was due to the League, altho the credit in the eyes of the public went to the Council of Ambassadors.

One of the selfish reasons given by Professor Fisher for joining the League is that it would salvage foreign trade. Says he:

> The farmer has lost the foreign market. Why has he lost it? Because bankrupt people have no adequate purchasing power. And why is Europe bankrupt? Chiefly because of monetary inflation. Why have European nations inflated their money? Because they can not balance their budgets by honest taxation. Why can't they balance their budgets? Because of the colossal, and in some cases indeterminate, debts they owe. Why have they these colossal debts? Because France stands in the way of reducing the reparations bill, which is the key to general debt-reduction. Why does France thus stand in the way? Because she is afraid to let Germany recover lest Germany attack her. Why is France afraid? Because she has not sufficient confidence in the power of the infant League and the infant Court to keep the peace. Why does she lack confidence? Because the League and the Court lack the prestige which only the most powerful and disinterested nation on earth could give them.
>
> It is we ourselves, then, who stand in the way of European recovery and therefore of our own prosperity as dependent on that recovery.

Besides the selfish reasons for our entering the League, points out Mr. Shuman, Professor Fisher gives others of a higher order, such as:

> National self-respect, for instance. "Is it not mortifying," he asks, "that we alone of all nations ask to have all the benefits and none of the responsibilities of keeping the peace?"

We are in honor bound, says Professor Fisher, to do something to prevent war. It was on that basis our soldiers fought. Without the League, he asks:

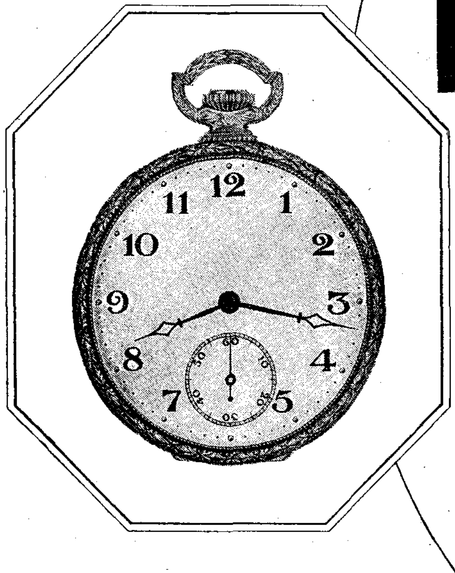
> What have we now to show for all of our sacrifice in money and in human life? We know why we fought the War of the Revolution. It was to get our independence, we formed the United States of America. This result was worth all it cost in blood and tears. We know also why we fought the Civil War. It was to save the Union. We saved it and, at the same time, abolished the curse of slavery. These results also were worth all they cost in blood and tears. In each case we accomplished something constructive. What constructive results have we to show for the three hundred billion dollars and the twenty-five million human lives which the greatest war in all history cost? We have two things worth while to show for it, a little infant World Court, and a little baby League of Nations, neither of which has the United States yet helped to grow up.
>
> Our boys did not fight the war merely for national selfishness, to save us money or even to save our own skins. They fought it in a high spirit of idealism.
>
> Do we not owe those boys something more than wooden crosses in France or stone arches at home? Do we not owe them a monument which will not only commemorate but perpetuate their work, a monument which will finish the task which they left for us to finish, the task of making this world safe for men and women and children of all races, climes, and times? In the words of Lincoln, "Let us here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." They kept faith with us, and we *must* keep faith with them.

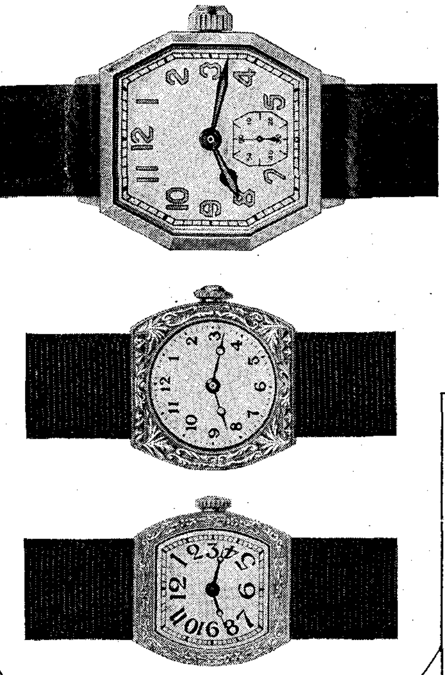
Now for the first time in history all the nations are able to get together. Here is a vivid impression of what Will Irwin thought of the League work during its conferences on opium:

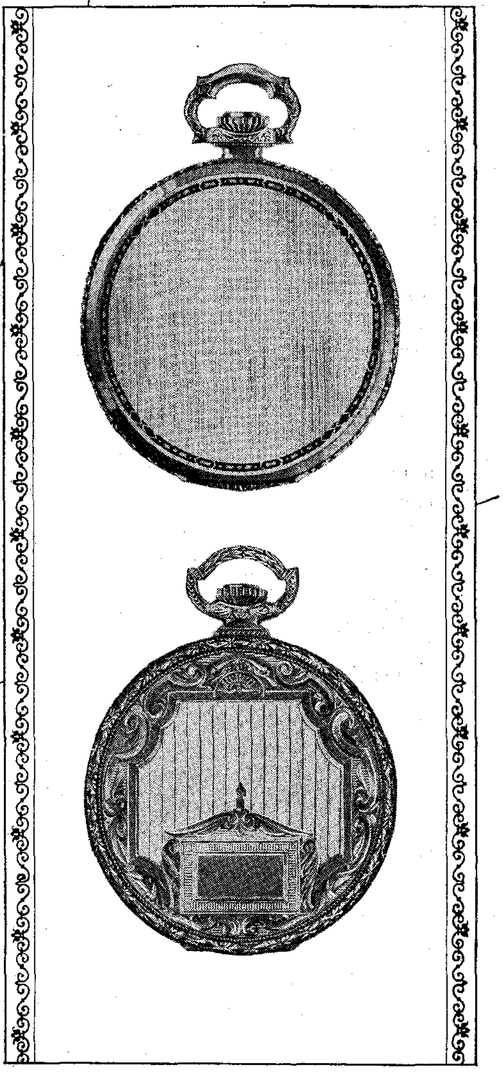
> The outstanding fact was that two bodies of men so widely different in background and character, meeting under circumstances calculated to raise all possible suspicion, dislike, mutual distrust, found it impossible, in the end, not to agree. A current of history stronger than the collective human will was sweeping them together, as it is sweeping together, spite of twigs and straws, which they think are fighting [illegible]

Wadsworth Cases

MAKE WATCHES BEAUTIFUL





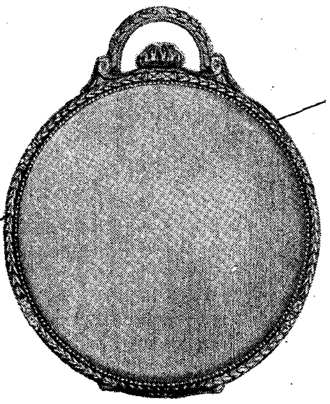


IT is but natural to assume that a Wadsworth Case, since it adds so much to the worth of a watch should also add greatly to its cost.

You will find, however, that the watch movement of your choice costs no more in a Wadsworth Case of distinctive beauty than in a case of ordinary design.

To secure this extra measure of beauty and that fine exactness of fit so essential to the protection of the movement, leading manufacturers and importers have for more than thirty years dressed their timepieces in Wadsworth Cases.

When, therefore, you select a watch with a movement that your jeweler will recommend, you may find that it already has a Wadsworth Case. If it hasn't, just ask that it be so dressed. For the name Wadsworth stamped in the case is your assurance not only of correct design but of the finest material and workmanship.



THE WADSWORTH WATCH CASE COMPANY, DAYTON, KY.
SUBURB OF CINCINNATI, OHIO
Case makers for the leading watch movements

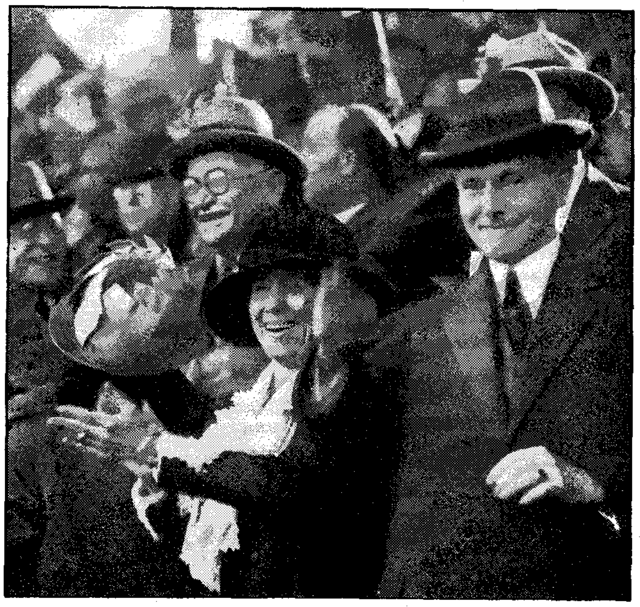
SPORTS • AND • ATHLETICS

WASHINGTON'S BIG DAY IN BASEBALL

THE HAPPIEST-GO-LUCKIEST MOB that ever howled itself blue in the face, hour after hour, careened all over the staid city of Washington on the evening of October tenth, and finally produced a Presidential candidate. "Bucky Harris for President," was their slogan. Amid the deafening noise of fire sirens, automobile exhausts, honking flivvers and jangling bells, nerve-wracked reporters also distinguished cries of "Old Walter did it! Yeah for Muddy Ruel! Barney won the game!" So, the vote remained undecided. Meanwhile the entire fire department of Cherrydale, a Virginia suburb, tore madly up and down Pennsylvania Avenue carrying banners that said "Let Cherrydale Burn!" Altogether the delirious fans staged what the newspapers described as the most stupendous Main Street celebration since the Armistice.

This, of course, was the evening of that glorious day on which the Washington baseball team of the Senators won the World's Series in the seventh game by crushing the mighty New York Giants with a score of 4 to 3. To cap the giddy climax the winning run came in the twelfth inning of "the greatest contest in the history of baseball." After the pent-up emotions of that game, agreed the limp sporting editors, it was no wonder the city of Washington behaved like a college town over a football victory. It was their first World Championship, and as Judge Landis, the arbiter of baseball, is reported to have said afterwards: "There will never be another world series where throughout seven games the high spirit of sportsmanship will excel this one." However that may be, it is certain that on that night all the years of cultivated dignity that the city had stored up exploded with a bang. Washington, as Heywood Broun, in *The World*, puts it, "refused to keep cool with anybody."

High lights in the celebration are picked out by all the papers with relish. Says the Washington *Evening Star:*



"HIS VOCAL CHORDS TWITCHED PERCEPTIBLY"

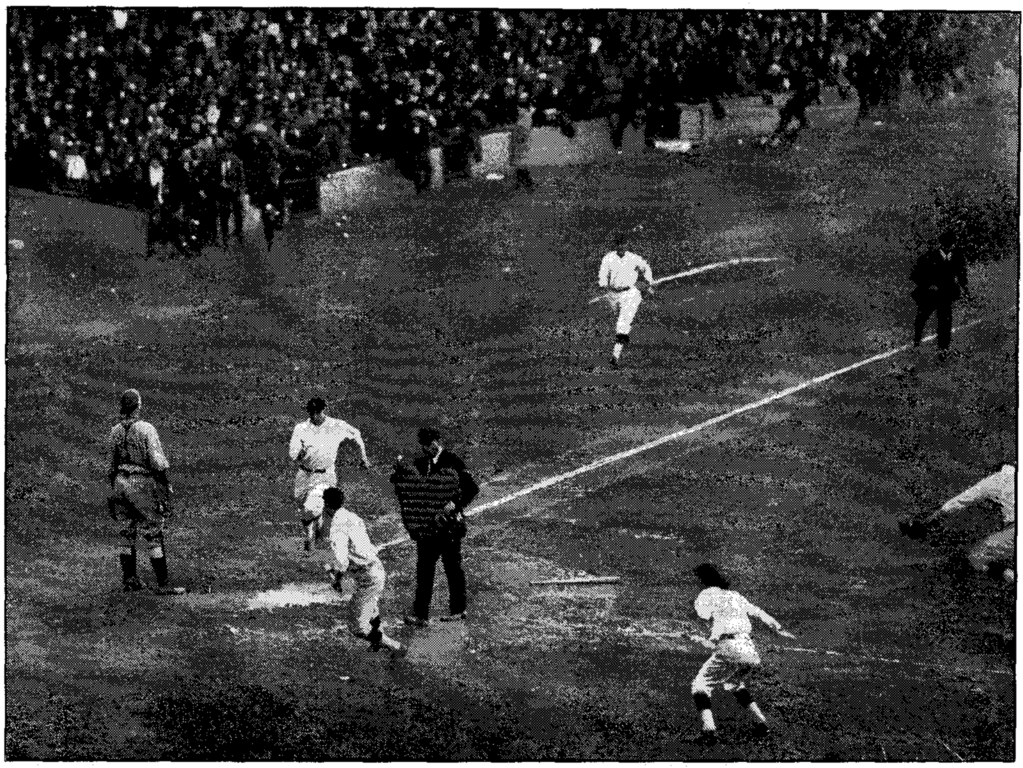
When Bucky Harris brought in the two tying runs in that agonizing eighth, and everybody, including Mrs. Calvin Coolidge at his right, went vociferously insane. Did anybody ever see the President with an expression on his face like this before?

Dignified men wept in joy. Policemen assisted motorists to break all rules of traffic. Automobiles stood in safety zones and pedestrians stood in the street. Red lanterns were snatched from obstructions and placed on car stop signs. Women drest like men and men drest like women. Dilapidated umbrellas were hoisted against the downpour of confetti. Back-firing motors were considered an asset. The more infernal the racket the better.

The street-car tracks served as a race-course for speeding cars, which plowed over car-loading safety zones and between loading platforms with utter abandon. Obeying the one-way rules, the drivers drove only one way, but in both directions, as it were and if you sense our meaning.

They ran the length of the Avenue in solid phalanxes with horns, cut-outs and sirens wide open. The car owner with the noisiest motor was the envy of his fellows. If it back-fired like a machine-gun, so much the better, and the crowd cheered its approval and admiration. The motorists experienced last night the thrills that come with the piloting their cars in forbidden places while police looked on and did nothing.

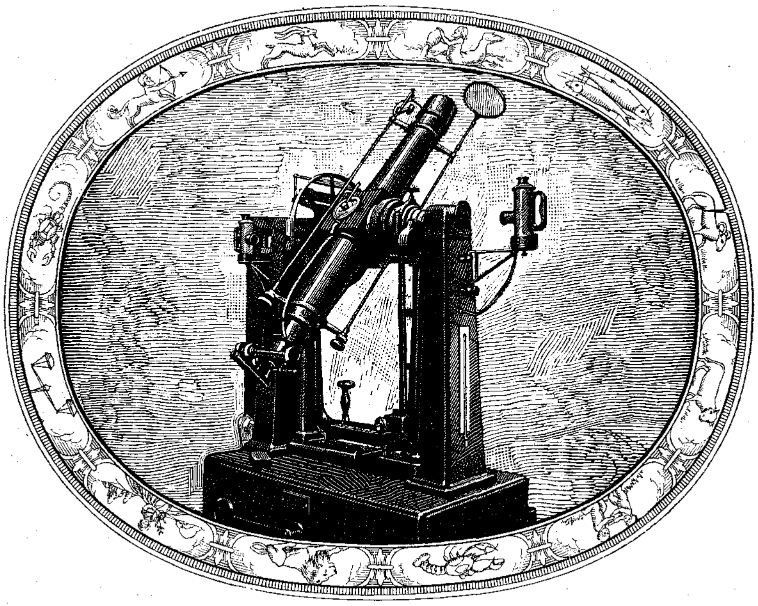
Choice cushioned seats inside of tonneaus were discarded in favor of perilous perches atop of limousines or astride of engine hoods. On F Street at Thirteenth three young men, with women's hats, and trousers rolled above bare knees, "directed" traffic, to the amusement of a dense throng on the



WHEN "MUDDY" RUEL BROUGHT HOME THE BACON

Scoring the winning run on McNeely's famous hit in that climactic twelfth inning that gave the Washington American League team the World's Championship, as the crowd hurdled the stands in a screaming mob.

ELGIN TAKES THE TIME FROM THE STARS AND PUTS IT IN YOUR POCKET



THE CELESTIAL TIMEPIECE ~
and how Elgin uses it to make watches better

A FEW centuries ago men thought that their destinies were controlled by the stars. That events to come could be predicted by the stars.

Today we no longer look to the stars to forecast the future. But still, in another way, the stars control us.

The stars are the final arbiters of *time* —and by time almost all human destinies are governed.

Every time you look at your Elgin Watch you come in contact with the stars.

For Elgin maintains *its own* Time Observatory—in charge of astronomers of national prominence.

It is in daily use, every working day of the year—*practical use.*

Here the Elgin astronomers take the time direct from the stars. With star observations almost unbelievably exact they check the master clocks.

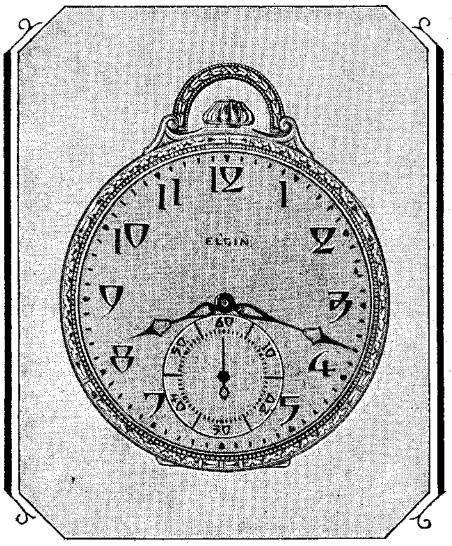
And second after second, hour by hour, the master clocks send out the *precise time* to the Elgin work-rooms and timing laboratories to control every operation in making and timing your Elgin Watch.

* * *

If you should wonder why it is that Elgin goes to all this pains and expense of maintaining its own observatory, please bear in mind that Elgin is the *professional time-keeper.*

Everything that Elgin does is done in the *professional* spirit.

More than any other one thing it is this spirit—as it shows itself in practical timekeeping quality—which is leading people to buy better and better watches.



ELGIN
The Professional Timekeeper

The new "Corsican" Elgin—with the famous Lord Elgin movement—21 Jewel—thin model, eight adjustments, cased and timed by Elgin in engraved 14-Karat cases of new exclusive design in either white or green gold—$175. In attractive gift boxes.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, ELGIN U·S·A

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The Perfect Radio Aerial
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for 40 years the World's Largest Manufacturers of Electric Tape
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For use Indoors Anywhere!

A Revelation in Radio Reception

PUT up a real indoor antenna — hook it to your set, and *enjoy* Radio. You'll get better results because Talking Tape has all the good qualities of an efficient outdoor antenna and none of its faults.

And it's so easy to install — put it indoors anywhere, behind a door, around a moulding, in the closet, the results will be a revelation in selectivity and quality of reception.

One dollar for 100 feet — a big dollar's worth measured in satisfaction, service and sightliness.

MAXIMUM SURFACE — MINIMUM BULK

ASK FOR IT AT YOUR RADIO DEALER'S TODAY

Manufactured by
HOPE WEBBING COMPANY
For Forty Years
The World's Largest Manufacturers of Electric Tapes
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

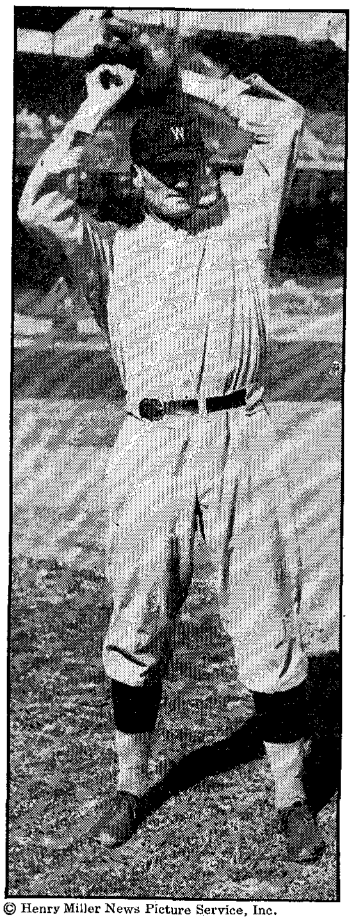
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE HOPE MARK MADE IN U.S.A.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

sidewalk. A short distance down the street a middle-aged man was making a running tackle of a car-stop pole, swinging around and around until he landed on the pavement. Near Twelfth Street on F two youths with red lanterns were "inspecting" the chassis of every automobile that came to a stop, to see if the wheels were tired, they explained.

The shades of night were falling fast when through the carefree people passed a youth who bore a hatful of paper excelsior in one hand and waved in the other a banner with the words "I Told You So." The "I Told You So" banners soon appeared on all sides. Others wore in their hats yellow cards bearing the mystic figures 7-11. Nobody seemed to know just what the figures meant, altho several banners with the figures 4-3 on them were understood well enough.



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THE TERRIBLE SWEDE OF BASEBALL FABLE

Walter Johnson, who won his own game and a World's Championship after 18 years of superb pitching.

One automobile had a large campaign sign on it, "Bucky Harris for President." The body of John McGraw, in effigy, was interred with much ceremony by one group of men on the Avenue, and countless other "stunts" were performed.

Meanwhile, a number of the baseball heroes were enjoying themselves at various places. Bucky Harris, Griffith and Judge Landis, high commissioner of baseball, were given a great ovation by the Washington Chamber of Commerce. Before leaving his room at the Shoreham, Bucky had been made the center of a hilarious celebration such as that sedate old hostelry had never known.

Muddy Ruel, who tallied with the winning run; Goose Goslin, home-run hitter extraordinary, and Curly Ogden, who started on the pitching slab for Washington in the final game, appeared unannounced at Wardman Park Hotel, late in the evening, and were all but mobbed when the crowd immediately recognized them.

The crowd of dancers in the lobby begged for speeches, but the trio struck out ignominiously when it came to oratory. The management eventually succeeded in restoring order.

Not since a certain day back in 1918, when another world championship was settled overseas, had Washington got itself worked up into such a feverish state of indifference. It was a hopeless relapse that swept over the city and engulfed every man, woman, and child.

© Henry Miller News Picture Service, Inc.

"THE BIGGEST THRILL IN MY LIFE"

Says Bucky Harris, the 27-year-old Washington manager and second baseman, whose inspiration brought a trailing team up from the rear to the pinnacle of baseball fame.

Washington, it will be remembered, has often been alluded to as a city "indifferent to baseball." Now, say the prognosticators, "they'll be playing this series over and over down there all winter long. And nobody knows when they will be able to settle down to business." Breathes there a man with soul so dead he does not know the baseball events that led up to this celebration? Here is a part of one of the baseball lyrics that have been telling the tale. Says Grantland Rice in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> Destiny, waiting for the final curtain, stept from the wings to-day and handed the king his crown.
>
> In the most dramatic moment of baseball's sixty years of history the wall-eyed goddess known as Fate, after waiting eighteen years, led Walter Johnson to the pot of shining gold that waits at the rainbow's end.
>
> For it was Johnson, the old Johnson, brought back from other years with his blazing fast ball singing across the plate for the last four rounds, that stopt the Giant attack, from the ninth inning through the twelfth, and gave Washington's fighting ball club its world series victory

Violin or Cello?
Does your loud speaker differentiate?

Can you tell the difference between a violin and a cello, a cornet and a trombone, a bass and a baritone on your loud speaker? Important refinements in the Dictogrand have solved this tendency to "lower the register" so often apparent in radio rendition.

In fairness to your receiving set
—test this amazing new loud speaker

The Dictogrand will reveal new and undreamed of possibilities in your radio reception. Dictograph Scientists of Sound have solved an important loud speaker problem in the Dictogrand—that of magnifying sound without changing the pitch or register.

Any horn-shaped sound carrier has a tendency to act as a megaphone—deepening tone and lowering register. You know this if you have talked through a megaphone. Thus, the identity of the artist's voice or instrument is changed. The violin sounds like the cello, the soprano like the contralto.

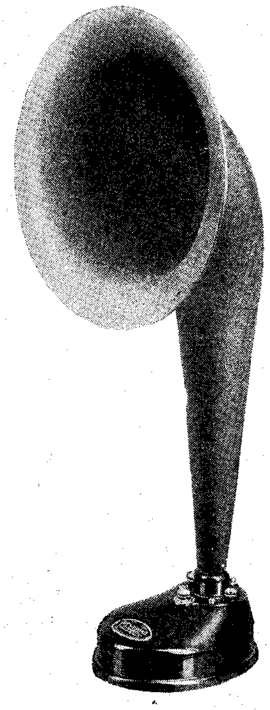
The Dictogrand embodies a remarkable articulating device and acoustically perfect horn which counterbalances this tendency. Every note and syllable—spoken, played or sung—is held in the original register.

Every instrument is clearly defined. Nothing is lost or garbled. Hence, greater sound range and faithful reproduction of the original rendition.

You're welcome to a five day trial

Dictogrand dealers will gladly place a Dictogrand in your home on five days' free trial—with no obligation to you whatever. Write for this liberal offer, giving radio dealer's name. In our reply, we'll include a supply of our famous and popular "Applause Cards," if you say so.

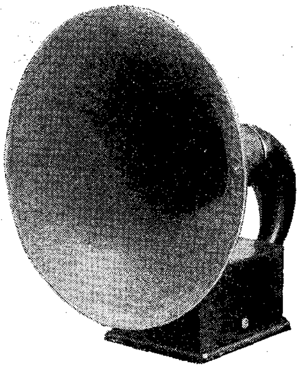
Dictogrand
Two Models: UPRIGHT AND PORTABLE
DICTOGRAPH PRODUCTS CORP.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Pacific Coast Agent: Leroy C. Bishop
1241 Pacific Mutual Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.



The Upright

Beautifully hand-etched. 12 inch ebony-finished hard rubber horn and bell securely mounted on metal base. Easily hooked in on any set without extra batteries.

Price $25.00



The Portable

Beautifully hand-etched. 12 inch hard rubber bell mounted on non-vibrating metal tone arm. Ebony finish. Attractive design. Small and compact.

Price $24.50

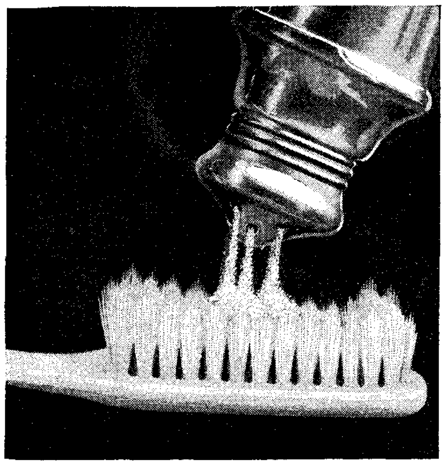
DICTOGRAPH PRODUCTS CORPORATION
220 W. 42nd St., New York City, Dept.L-10

Please tell me how to secure a Dictogrand on five days' free trial. Also send "Applause Cards."

Name.................................

Address.................................

Radio Dealer's Name.................................



Put salt on your tooth brush!

WHEN you near the sea, how you freshen up, breathe deep, and feel fit all over! Give your mouth that feeling of sea-breeze freshness. Every time you use your Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush, sprinkle it with salt before you hang it up again. That keeps bristles sanitary, dry and of the proper texture to drive out germs and tartar. Then use your brush with the salt still on it. That gives your whole mouth that fresh, clean feeling. At the same time, the saw-tooth-pointed bristle tufts and the Pro-phy-lac-tic large end tuft give your teeth that clean and beautiful whiteness that shows you have respect for them. Florence Manufacturing Company, Florence, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"A Clean Tooth Never Decays"

Pro-phy-lac-tic REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Tooth Brush

Always Sold in the Yellow Box

© 1924, F. M. Co.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

by the score of 4 to 3, in the seventh game of a memorable struggle.

No club from the sixty years of play ever came from behind as often to break down the ramparts and get to the top. But Washington had the habit, and even when crippled and almost beaten, Harris and his mates refused to waver for a moment as they formed again with what remnants were left to lead another counter-charge. It was a home-run by Harris that gave Washington its first score, and it was the manager's single that gave Johnson his closing chance to follow the old dream to the end of the route.

Inning by inning he pictures the dogged struggle and tells how in the sixth Washington's crippled infield cracked wide open under the strain and let in three New York runs. With only one tally for Washington, it began to look like a hopeless situation as the seventh ended and the eighth was well on its way. Then came the dramatic climax. Says Mr. Rice:

> Washington, facing the last of the eighth inning, was a beaten team, with the dream about closed out. And then like a heavy blast from hidden explosives a rally started that tied the score, the two most important tallies of baseball lore sweeping over the plate as Bucky Harris's infield blow skirted the ground and suddenly leaped upward over Lindstrom's glove.
>
> It was this single from the great young leader that gave Johnson his third and final chance. For, as the Giants came to bat in the ninth, with the score knotted at 3 and 3, there came once more the old familiar figure, slouching across the infield sod to his ancient home in the box. Here once more was the mighty moment, and as 38,000 stood and cheered, roared and raved, Johnson began to set the old-time fast one singing on its way. With only one out in the ninth inning, Frank Frisch struck a triple to deep center, but in the face of this emergency "old Barney" turned back to something lost from his vanished youth, and as Kelly tried in vain to bring Frisch home, the tall Giant suddenly found himself facing the Johnson of a decade ago—blinding, baffling speed that struck him out and closed down on the rally with the snap of death.
>
> Johnson was on his way, and neither Destiny nor the Giants could head him off. He had suffered two annihilations, but his mighty moment had come and he was calling back stuff from a dozen years ago. To show that he was headed for another triumph and that young blood was coursing through his veins again, he came to the eleventh and struck out Frisch and Kelly. It was the first time in four years of world series play that any pitcher had struck out the keen-eyed Frisch. But the Fordham Flash to-day was facing the Johnson that used to be, the Johnson that nailed them all, the high and low alike, with a fast ball that few could see and fewer still could hit.
>
> All this while the drama of the day was gathering intensity from round to round. Washington missed a great chance in the eleventh after Goslin had doubled, but the end was now near at hand. The human heart couldn't hold out many moments

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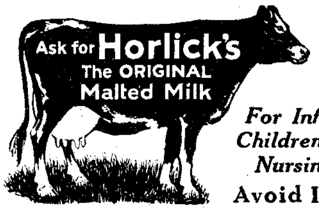

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longer. The strain was too great for any team or any crowd to stand. Thirty-eight thousand pulses were jumping in a dozen different directions at the same moment as nervous systems were going to certain destruction.

For four innings now Johnson had faced Nehf, Bentley and McQuillan, and two of these had been his conquerors. He was on the verge of getting his complete revenge in one sudden swirl of action. Still cool, serene and steady with the old right arm coming through with its easy and endless rhythm, Johnson again rolled back the Giant charge in the twelfth. In these four innings he had fanned five men, and most of them were struck down when a hit meant sudden death.

The long, gray afternoon shadows had now crept almost across the field. There was grave doubt that even another inning could have been played, when fate in the shape of a catcher's mask intervened. With one man out and Bentley pitching Ruel lifted a high foul back of the plate. Hank Gowdy, one of the most reliable of all who play, started for the ball, but in dancing beneath it his feet became entangled in the mask, and before he could regain his balance the ball dropt safely to earth through his hands.

This was the spot which destiny picked as the place to hand "Old Barney" the long-delayed crown, for Ruel on the next swing doubled to left. Johnson was safe on Jackson's error at short, and with only one out McNeely decided to follow the Harris attack. He slashed one along the ground to third, and as Lindstrom came in for the ball for the second time in the game the ball suddenly bounded high over his head and Ruel crossed with the run that brought world-series glory to Washington's game and crippled club.

Thirty-eight thousand people rushed on the field with a roar of triumph never known before, and for more than thirty minutes, packed in one vast, serried mass around the bench, they paid Johnson and his mates a tribute that no one present will ever forget. It was something beyond all belief, beyond all imagining. Its crashing echoes are still singing out across the stands, across the city, on into the gathering twilight of early autumn shadows. There was never a ball game like this before, never a game with as many thrills and heart-throbs strung together in the making of drama that came near tearing away the soul, to leave it limp and sagging, drawn and twisted out of shape.

An intimate picture of what the Washington ball club was like, as they ducked to temporary safety from the worshiping fans is given by *The Star:*

> Into the dugout they rushed, yelling and gesticulating like mad, as the grandstands simultaneously emptied their howling masses of humanity onto the field. Police fought vainly to stem the tide of worshiping fans who stormed the dugout and the entrance to the players' clubhouse. McNeely, the last Washington player to leave the field, due to his race to first base with the winning single, was caught in the maelstrom of frenzied men and women and nearly mobbed in adoration. His shirt was torn and disarranged before he finally succeeded in disappearing down the clubhouse steps.
>
> Into the dressing and shower rooms the valiant team rushed, screaming words of praise at one another, pounding backs, shaking old Walter Johnson's famous hand as tho it were the handle on the town

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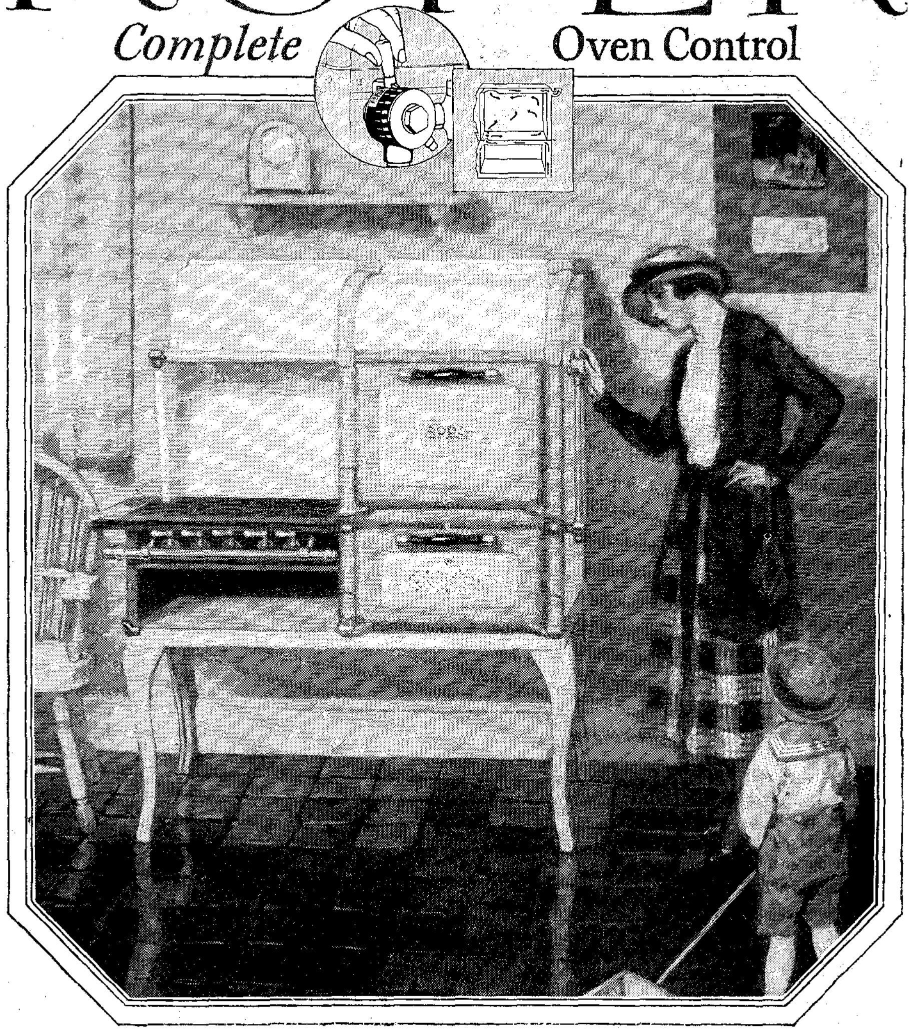

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

pump back in Coffeyville—acting like kids at an orphanage when Santa Claus comes.

Bucky, the "impossibly" young big-league manager who had done the "impossible," could not get his wits together enough after emerging from the shower to find his clothes and put them on. Up and down the dressing-room he paced, patting his beloved "boys" on the back, squeezing both of Barney's big hands in sheer kiddish delight and admiration, wringing his own hands in nervous glee.

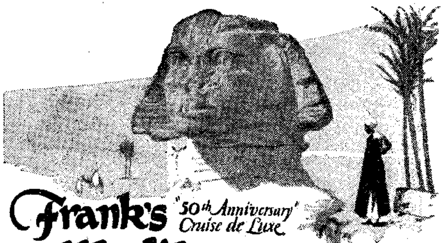
The other players were rapidly getting into their street clothes and preparing to run the gantlet of the shrieking fans outside the clubhouse and Bucky still was unable to settle down enough to remember how to get drest. As he talked to several newspaper men he stood before a mirror and combed that black hair into a careful "part," forgetting completely that he had not yet a stitch of clothing on.

Fully drest, Walter walked over to his still raving manager and did a typical Johnson act. "Bucky, I've got to shake your hand again. Your leadership and playing turned the trick. And I want to thank you for letting me go in to-day," the grand old master of the art of pitching said fervently, as his eyes grew moist. Then, before Bucky could break through the group surrounding him, Barney slipt out the door and to his car, as the waiting crowd yelled themselves hoarse.

The crowd apparently had not thought of leaving the ball park. At this very minute an unknown enthusiast, having climbed to the roof of the dugout as a self-appointed cheer-leader, had ripped off his shirt, and was waving it around like a madman. Later the flag from the President's box was handed up to him to keep him quiet, and with this he continued to perform till darkness calmed the raging crowd.

Little incidents stand out in the pandemonium. The first man, we are told, to congratulate the Washington club was Hank Gowdy, catcher of the Giants. He rushed into the Senators' dugout, still in uniform, and grabbed Harris by the hand. "I am proud to have played against such a splendid club," said he. Then he crossed over to the veteran pitcher who had just crowned his baseball career with victory, and said: "Walter, now that we have lost, I am glad it was you that pitched us out. I'll never regret losing to you." Outside the door stood Frankie Frisch, captain of the defeated Giants, nursing his crippled fingers. By this time the Senators were dividing up the World Series money, and police officers were not admitting any one to the room. But Walter Johnson spied the Fordham Flash, and rushed over to the door. "Your work was great, Walter," Frisch yelled through the door. "Tell Harris for me he has one of the gamest clubs I have ever played against. I hope we meet in another series next year."

These things are important, point out sporting editors, because of the unfortunate baseball scandal that broke just before the



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World Series began. In the glorious excitement of the last few games between the Senators and the Giants, all this, say many of them, will be forgotten. Baseball as the national game, says the Newark *Evening News*, "is entirely recovered from the black eye it received when two Giants tried to bribe a Philadelphia player to throw a game. It is enshrined to-day in the hearts of millions of fans as it has not been for years." The scandal should not be forgotten, say others; thorough investigation should be made into the charges affecting the integrity of the Giants. But fortunately, for baseball, they add, these charges have nothing to do with the World's Series. And, above all, it was not what one writer calls the "money team" that won. As the Baltimore *Sun*, referring to baseball as most truly representing our national spirit and national temperament, says:

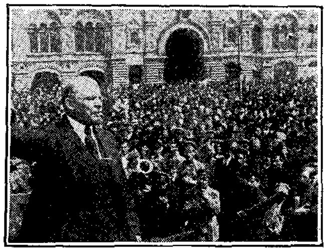
> This spirit and temperament were reflected in the almost universal desire that the Washington team, in spite of the handicap of its nickname, "The Senators," should win the series. Most people were anxious that New York's monoply should be ended, and that the gallant Washington team, with its militant young manager and its brilliant veteran pitcher, should at last wear the well-deserved crown of success.

The series came out, agrees the Providence *Journal*, "as a majority of the fans in this part of the country would have it," and the Chicago *Daily News* calls Washington's victory "well-earned and decidedly popular throughout the country," while the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says "every one hoped Washington would win." In New York itself, notes the Manchester *Union*, it was plain enough that the sympathies of huge crowds were with the Washingtons. "Even here in New York," admits the New York *Telegram and Mail*, handsomely, "there could be no mistaking the sentiment that prayed for the gallant team of the gallant Bucky Harris to triumph," and the New York *Times* proclaims, "There never will be a more popular victory than this." That apparently makes it unanimous.

Most of all in this victory, the prevailing note is one of supreme satisfaction at the glorious climax it has achieved in the career of the Washington team's pitcher, Walter Johnson. "The biggest thrill I've got out of the biggest moment of my life," exclaimed Stanley Harris, "was the glorious come-back of Walter Johnson—the final blaze of glory wrought by the greatest arm baseball has ever known." Well may he have gotten a kick out of it, comments one observer, since in putting Johnson in the game he took one of the wildest chances in the history of baseball. He gambled with fate, all right, agrees Hanna of *The Herald Tribune*, but he "showed himself the master manager." It was sentiment, but it was good judgment, too, as often holds true in baseball. Harris had sensed the psychological moment. As Heywood Broun put it:

> The prince of pitchers came out from the

Is White Civilization a Broken Thing?



Men Who Made this Book

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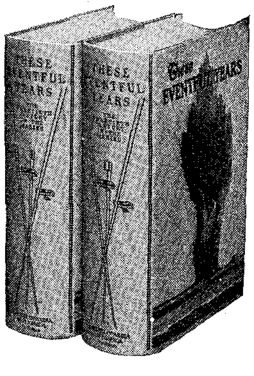

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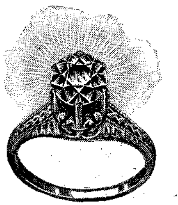

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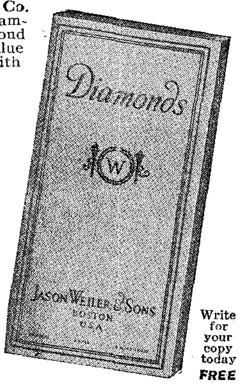

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

darkness of the dugout and stood on the hill in the late glare. The sun was not down. Every person in the park stood up, including Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, and 40,000 cried "Walter! Walter! Walter!" That is, 39,999 shouted this way. Still, a close observer reports that the vocal chords of Mr. Coolidge twitched.

"Poor old Walter, it's a shame to send him in," said Christy Matthewson. But the man on the mound was neither shell nor specter. He held New York scoreless through four of the most terrific innings ever played on any diamond, and he struck out five Giants.

The President of the United States, probably for the first time in history, issued a statement after the game, which reads in part as follows:

"We were pleased to see Walter Johnson finish the game pitching for our home team and make a hit in the last inning that helped win the series. Tho he was not successful in the two games which he pitched, it was his skill that has won the pennant and put Washington into the World's Series. Every one was pleased to see him come back at the close of the last game.

"The three contests which I have witnessed maintained throughout a high degree of skill and every evidence of a high-class sportsmanship that will bring to every observer an increased respect for and confidence in our national game."

GOLF AMONG HIGH SCENERY

GOOD golf is "half in the game, and half in the scenery," somebody has remarked. Whether this may be accepted as a general truth or not, there is first-rate golf to be found in the Rocky Mountains, asserts A. Hamilton Gibbs, who has been there. The idea of golf in the Rockies may not appeal to golfers seasoned on less elevated links, admits Mr. Gibbs, but, if so, it appears that they have much to learn. According to the writer who discusses the matter in *Country Life:*

If you've just shot a 78 at St. Andrew's or Sleepy Hollow, and are counting on basking in the glory thereof all summer long in your own club-house, your wife's insistence on climbing the Rocky Mountains will probably induce a justifiable edginess.

Who in thunder wants to go and climb mountains and hobnob with glaciers just when you've got par where you want it? Who would willingly exchange a golf-stick for an alpenstock?

"But my dear," says the life partner soothingly, "why don't you bring your golf-sticks with you? There's sure to be golf in the Rockies. Why, one can't go anywhere nowadays without coming upon a golf course!"

As a matter of fact, the lady is right. There is the choice of thirteen golf courses in Winnipeg. With the memory of that 78 so far behind you in the East, you won't regret it if you pick out the St. Charles Country Club as your Mekka. It is easily get-at-able. It is over six thousand yards, has a par of 74, and looks like an English park. It is so laid out that you *must* keep straight. The first time that you go round, remember to add fifty yards to your estimate of any approach shot. If you don't, you'll be short. The reason is that the land is as flat as the proverbial pancake, and what looks like a gentle chip shot is really a good firm push. The greens are dreams—large, well trapt, sporting, and beautifully accurate. There is none of that raggedness on the lip of the cup which has ruined many a good disposition. The club is peopled by good Scots, and they know how a hole should be cut. Incidentally the middle name of every member is hospitality. The nineteenth hole is an eagle!

By the time you've put in a couple of excellent days adding some unforgetable holes to your collection, your wife will be anxious to get on—"and Brutus was an honorable man." Your next logical jump is to Banff. Of course, you might be able to "wangle" something and put in a day at Calgary if you've made a few psychological adjustments. The golf's a little rough, but it's golf, and the jagged enormity of the Rockies in the far distance is an incredibly beautiful setting for eighteen holes. . . . No? Well, all right then, Banff!

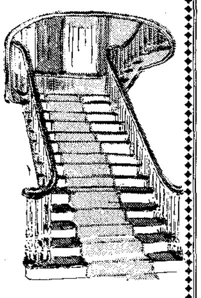
As far as golf goes it's the last call for dinner for many a long day. You're in the Rockies, and every time you leave the hotel for a walk you'll find your knee hitting your chin. It's better to climb into a Mexican saddle and let the pony do the walking. He's trained for it. You aren't. But before you oil the shafts of your sticks and pull the waterproof hood over their heads preparatory to enjoying your wife's holiday in the Rockies, scramble down from the porch of the hotel to the valley of the Bow. Follow the jade-colored river as it crashes and tumbles, and in half a mile you'll come out upon a golf course that looks as if it might have been laid out for Adam in the garden of Eden. If you're not careful you may feel for the first time in your life that man is rather an ineffectual animal—possibly even that solemnly to whack a little white ball around and count the whacks is in the nature of an impertinence—when all around are vast peaks, silent, motionless, eternal, sticking up into the blue like the fingers of the hand of God!

There are nine holes secreted here on this mountain ledge among the resentful, untamed firs which for centuries have tried in vain to scale those mighty mountains. Even the river is antagonistic. It rises from its bed and overflows the course, so that sometimes only two holes are playable.

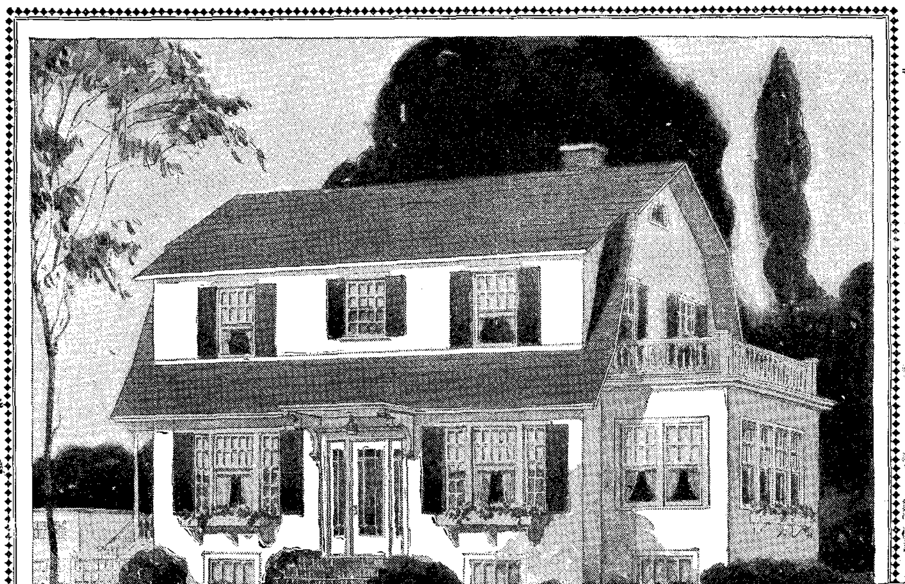
Beneath the turf, dangerously near the surface, is the iron rock, adds Mr. Gibbs, like a threat, or a warning. As golf, it is undeniably bad; but the wonder of it is sufficient compensation, he opines, and proceeds:

From now on such important considerations as "carry" and "back spin" must be relegated to the limbo of the unessential. Your wife is in the Rockies, and you must acquire a new vocabulary. Glacier, timber-line, fossil bed, and trail will crop up in your daily discourse while you absorb the marvels of Lakes Louise, Emerald, Yoho, Glacier, and the evolutionary upheavals that separate and divide these varied wonder spots.

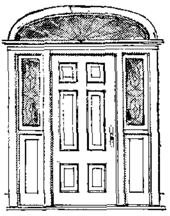
The divinity that shapes our ends has so arranged matters that no one, not even a wife, thinks of turning homeward before reaching the end of the trail. That end is not in the mountains but down on the



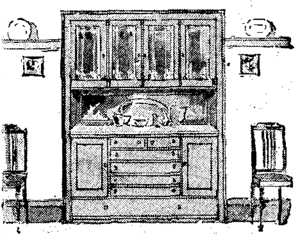
Morgan Modern Colonial Stairs M-200



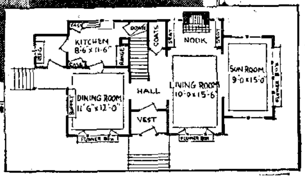
Morgan Plan Suggestion No. 21-A



Morgan Entrance M-52½

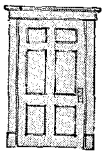


Morgan Sideboard M-369



Main Floor Plan

Build a home out where the birds are singing



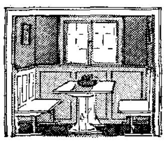
Morgan Interior Door Design M-711

You may want to build your new home on the banks of a lake of silver and blue; or over-looking a tumbling stream; or in some quiet wooded place, where birds are pouring out their hearts in song.

But wherever you build, do not forget that woodwork, doors, mantels, stairways are fixtures. Once in place, the die is cast. You cannot discard them like a piece of furniture. Be sure you are right—then enjoy your choice forever after.

Above all, choose carefully those delightful *built-in* units, such as bookcases, cupboard, china closet, breakfast nook, ironing board and other modern conveniences. They add beauty and give comfort every day of your life.

For three generations Morgan has been the standard by which woodwork quality has been measured.



Morgan Breakfast Nook M-391

Therefore, you can safely make Morgan Quality *your* standard. Look for the name like this, MORGAN stamped on each piece. It is a widely known and respected guaranty of quality, architectural correctness and serviceability.

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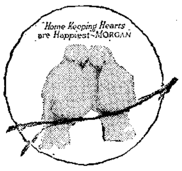
Ask an authorized Morgan dealer in your locality to assist you in your building or remodeling plans. He will gladly be of service and will give you valuable printed literature. We will gladly give you the name of a dealer near you.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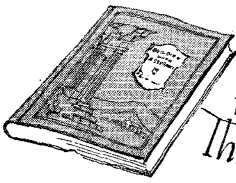

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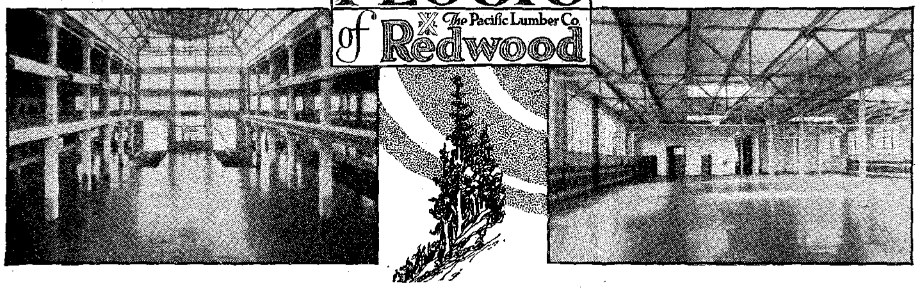

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Bernard Prack, Architect
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

shore of the Pacific. Here in the foothills, as it were, you begin to perceive the enormity of the feat that you have accomplished when you look back at the wild, massive skyline, purple in the distance.

Meanwhile you are down again among familiar things—street-cars and sidewalks, and the good honest smell of gasoline from flivvers and rubber-neck wagons. From the names over the stores and from the innumerable pages in the telephone-book containing names whose prefix is Mac, it is borne in upon you that you are once more among Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled. If further proof of the fact were needed it would lie in the finding of an eighteen-hole course practically in the heart of the city of Vancouver. Paradoxically enough it has an Irish name. It is called the Shaughnessy Heights, and here it was that the late President Harding played his last game of golf.

Under six thousand yards, it has, nevertheless, three par five holes. These are placed in the most morally dreadful order for the man who is out for a score. They are the first, the second, and the fourth holes. Some of the dread is decreased, however, by the fact that the turf is pretty nearly perfect, and therefore, providing you are straight, you are assured of a good lie on your second shot. There are five par threes, one of which is not quite blind—call it myopic—across the corner of a spinney. To do all five in par in the same round is to put up a pretty snappy performance! You'll find that you could spend a very happy month solving some of the problems which Shaughnessy offers.

Before leaving Vancouver, however, make a point of going out to Burnaby. There is only one way to go and that is by automobile. The Burnaby course is about fifteen miles outside the city. Don't go till you are on your game. If you are not on it you can lose a ball a hole with the greatest ease, and forever afterward see the course through the jaundiced eye that such an exhibition invariably induces.

After playing Shaughnessy and Burnaby, Vancouver may be said to be exhausted from the point of view of golf. There remains Victoria, where you have the choice of a seaside and an inland course. As a steady diet, the seaside course, Oak Bay, is the more digestible. It is handier to the hotel, for one thing—only twenty minutes in a street-car—and the golf is decidely sporting. The sea holes are literally in and over the sea. They are an adventure which may involve your caddy's swimming to recover the ball. If you're on your game, Oak Bay is an easy course.

Colwood, the inland links, is quite the contrary. It is much longer, and to get that coveted 78 you've got to play every single stroke perfectly. The judgment o distance is curiously difficult. The reason probably, is the odd nature of the soil. It is loose on the surface, a paradoxical sort of packed sandy looseness which stops a high ball absolutely dead, but gives a low one an incredibly long run.

Colwood is the end of the Rockies' trail. If you return the way you came, all you have to do is to reverse the process. If you drop down into the States, you are assured of being able to golf your way home. But whichever route you adopt, you will take back with you undying memories of good golf and enthusiastic golfers.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

CHESTNUTS THAT DEFY THE BLIGHT

THE wide-spread destruction of trees by the chestnut blight is not to be universal, we are informed by Arthur Pierson Kelley, of Rutgers University, in a letter to *Science* (New York). When the blight became prevalent some years ago, it seemed that the chestnut was doomed. Some suggested that a few resistant trees might remain. Mr. Kelley has followed the course of the disease with interest, and in recent years his observations made him believe that there was a general lessening in the amount of branches killed per year, while the amount of new growth gradually overbalanced that killed. He writes:

> Accurate data appeared rather difficult to secure; a measurement of new growth compared with that growth killed during the same year was an obvious index, but one requiring considerable labor. Any element of choice should be excluded. From extensive field work in connection with an ecological problem it appeared that any normal area on a given soil type could be taken safely, and in such an area a twenty-meter quadrat was laid out near the middle of a woods. This woods was twenty-year-old second growth, of which the chestnut trees (10 in the quadrat) had been killed and sprouts produced from the base while 14 seedlings had come up and were now from 0.5 to 2.5 m. in height. It was found that the amount of new growth is eighteen times that killed in the same year.
>
> Not only are saplings showing recovery of growth but older trees as well. Near the writer's home is a fine grove of chestnut trees of thirty to forty years of age; the tops were killed, but the trees are producing new crowns, in some cases recovering half their former height, and are now well set with fruit.
>
> This condition seems common in southeastern Pennsylvania, the trees flourishing more on Chester and Manor soils than on the more sterile Dekalb. It may also be rather a wide-spread condition for in passing through the mountains from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Buffalo, New York, many trees were seen similar to those described. In the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario, especially near St. Catharines, recovery seemed evident.
>
> The improved condition may not be due wholly to greater resistive powers but to a lessened supply of spores, for it is evident that the total production of spores is vastly lessened. The trees have also shown their ability to heal serious cankers, altho ultimate recovery is not a necessary consequence.
>
> Those trees, however, which seem most likely to survive and produce seed are in danger of extinction, since the public has been educated to believe that cutting of all chestnut trees from a woodlot is a virtue. Instead living ones should now be preserved. It might prove advisable to locate the best groves and to protect them from cutting and from fire.

Barbarous!—

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OF NATIVE SONS
—*Headline in Redlands* (*Calif.*) *Daily Facts.*

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The Municipal Theater—a gem in a setting such as no jeweler ever conceived, so beautiful are its surroundings.

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Sheep raisers see St. Louis as the greatest wool market. The metal industries hail its progress in steel making. Commerce and finance watch its mighty onward step.

But the people of St. Louis see it as a good city to live in, work in and play in. The annual season of outdoor opera in the famous Municipal Theater—the yearly Fashion Show—the Fall Festival of the Veiled Prophet—the enormous Zoo—the system of Parks, Schools, Boulevards, Amusements and Municipal Athletics and Playgrounds. These are furnishing inspiration to the citizens of St. Louis. That's why the people have invested in the city's future, by voting a bond issue for further improvements of more than Eighty-Seven Millions of dollars.

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St. Louis as a Manufacturing Center
St. Louis The Home City

ST. LOUIS CHAMBER of COMMERCE
St. Louis, U.S.A.

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

FOUR YEARS OF RAILROAD FREEDOM—AND THRIFT

FOR FOUR YEARS now the railroads have been "on their own" and normal transportation activity has been going on in accordance with the Esch-Cummins Act. Spokesmen for the roads say that in these four years daily operating expenses have been reduced by $4,852,000 a day, and yet the public is getting its transportation for $5,235,000 a day less than it did in 1920. While there have been reductions in wages, much of the saving has been accomplished by cutting down the number of employees, and there have been many actual wage increases so that, according to *The Railway Age*, "in every year and every month" since the Transportation Act has been in effect "railway employees have been receiving higher wages than they ever did before." And it is added that "if anybody has cause to complain about the way the Transportation Act is worked thus far, it is not the railway employees or those who pay passenger or freight rates, but the managers and security owners of the railways." These statements must, of course, be accepted as coming from an organ of the railroads. *The Railway Age* is moved to this discussion because of the fact that in September it was just four years "since the large advance in rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1920 went into effect and the guaranties of net return made by the Government for the first six months following the return of the railways to private operation expired." Moreover, the discussion of this law has been projected "into the present national political campaign by the declaration in the platform of one of the great political parties in favor of overhauling the Transportation Act and by the declaration of the La Follette radicals in favor of the act's repeal and the adoption of government ownership." *The Railway Age*, therefore, has, it thinks, a double reason at this time to review what has been done by the railway managements under the new law. What, it is asked, have been the results of the great changes of the last four years, "in volume of traffic, in wages, in total operating expenses, in rates and in earnings?"

This question can best be answered by comparing statistics for September, 1920, the first month after the large advance in rates went into effect, with statistics for June, 1924, the latest month for which they are available.

The traffic of the railways in September, 1920, was substantially larger than in June, 1924. This partly accounts for the wide differences between the statistics for the two months. It only partly accounts for these differences, however. The reduction in operating expenses, due to reductions of wages and increases in the efficiency of management, and the reductions in total earnings, which have been partly due to reductions of rates, have been far larger in proportion than the decline of traffic.

In September, 1920, the large advance in wages which was granted by the Railroad Labor Board in July of that year was in full effect. The operating expenses of the Class I roads averaged $16,991,000 a day. In June, 1924, the operating expenses of these roads averaged only $12,139,000 a day. This was a reduction of $4,852,000 a day as compared with September, 1920, and a reduction of $2,171,000 a day as compared with the last month of government operation.

Between December, 1917, at the end of which the Government took over the operation of the railways, and February, 1920, at the end of which it returned them to their owners, the operating expenses of the Class I roads increased more than $6,200,000 a day. Within the last four years the railway managements have not only wiped out all the increase in expenses that occurred after the railways were returned to their owners, but they have also wiped out more than one-third of the increase in expenses that occurred under government operation.

The Railway Age then asks, "how has this vast reduction of operating expenses been effected?"

It is partly due to a reduction of daily and hourly wages. The reduction of wage rates between September, 1920, and June, 1924, saved the railways in the latter month $1,710,000 a day. It was also very largely due, however, to a reduction of the number of employees. The number of employees in June, 1924, was about 365,000 less than in September, 1920. The railways in 1920 were only slowly recovering from the effects of government operation and still had an excessive number of employees. This reduction in the number of employees accounted for $1,576,000 a day of the reduction of operating expenses. The remaining $1,566,000 a day of the reduction of expenses was due to other causes, including, of course, the decline of traffic.

Comes the third question, "how much of this saving has been passed along to the public in a reduction of the amount paid by it for railroad transportation?"

The total earnings derived by the railways from rates in September, 1920, were $20,631,000 a day and in June, 1924, only $15,522,000 a day, a reduction of $5,109,000 a day. Furthermore, the railways in June, 1924, paid $126,398 a day more in taxes than in September, 1920, which makes the total direct and indirect saving in the cost of transportation to the public more than $5,235,000 a day.

Since the direct and indirect reduction in the cost of transportation to the public has been over $5,235,000 a day and the reduction of operating expenses $4,852,000 a day, it necessarily follows that the public saved $383,000 a day more than the railways saved in operating expenses. The effect of this is shown by the net operating income of the railways. The net return received by them in September, 1920, averaged $2,656,000 a day, while in June, 1924, it averaged only $2,185,000 a day.

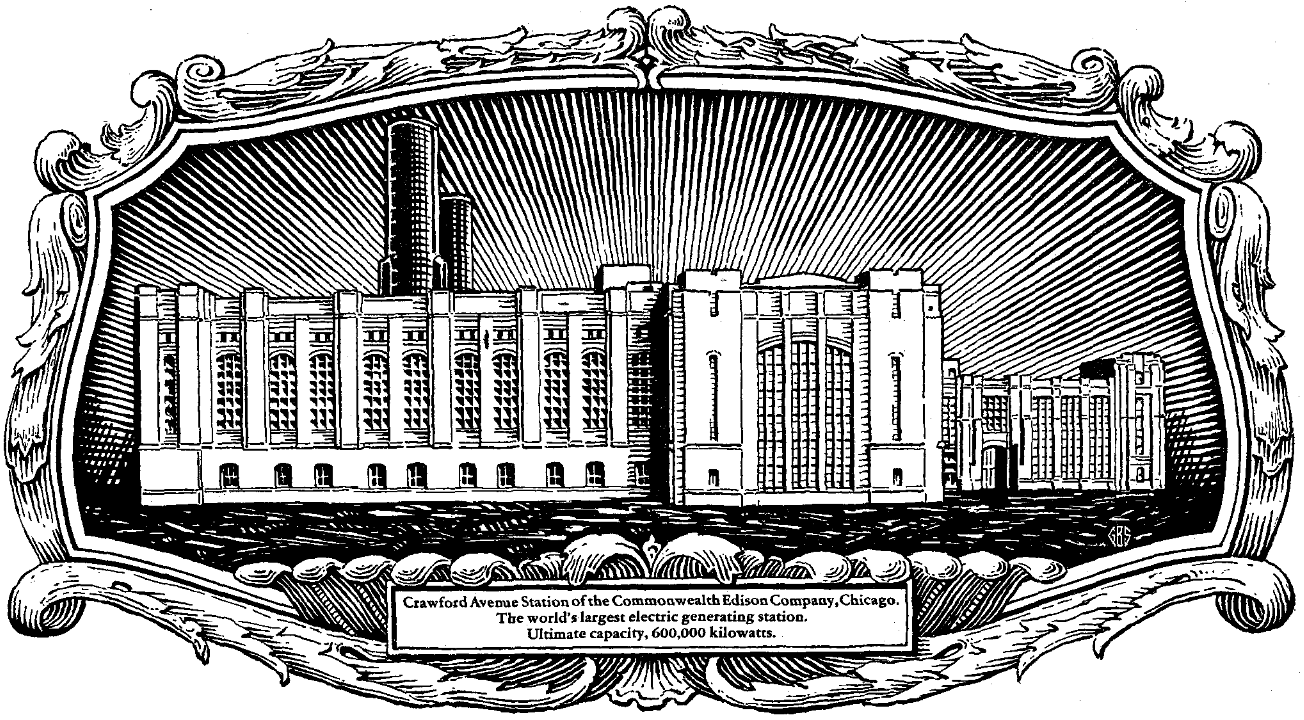
THE GROWTH OF NEGRO BUSINESS

AT THE RECENT SILVER JUBILEE of the National Negro Business League, celebrated in Chicago, stress was laid on the marked progress made by the negro in the last quarter-century as a factor in American business. The following statistical statement, showing negro progress from 1900 to 1924 appears in a Chicago dispatch to the New York *World*.

Economic Progress—	*1900*	*1924*	*Gain in 25 Years*
Homes owned	390,000	660,000	270,000
Farms operated	790,000	1,000,000	210,000
Businesses conducted	20,000	65,000	45,000
Wealth accumulated	$300,000,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,400,000,000
Educational Progress—			
Per cent. literate	56	80	24
No. colleges and normal schools	400	500	100
Students in public schools	1,577,000	2,000,000	423,000
Teachers in all schools	28,000	45,000	17,000
School property for higher education	$15,000,000	$30,000,000	$15,000,000
Expenditures for education	$10,000,000	$32,000,000	$22,000,000
Raised by negroes for their education	$900,000	$2,000,000	$1,100,000
Religious Progress—			
Number of churches	33,000	45,000	12,000
Number of communicants	3,100,000	4,800,000	1,700,000
Number of Sunday schools	31,000	46,000	15,000
Number of Sunday school pupils	1,450,000	2,250,000	800,000
Value of church property	$45,000,000	$90,000,000	$45,000,000

According to figures presented at the Jubilee celebration, there are now more than 20,000 negro women engaged in business enterprises, while in professional service the negro is represented as follows: Over 2,000 theatrical performers; 50 architects, 2 women; 259 artists, sculptors and teachers of art, 108 women; 315 authors, editors and reporters, 44 women; 19,671 clergymen, 228 women; 207 chemists, 8 women; 1,063 college presidents and professors, 496 women; 1,109 dentists, 35 women; 145 designers and draftsmen, 35 women; 946 lawyers, judges and justices, 3,752 musicians and teachers of music, 507 photographers, 3,430 physicians and surgeons, 184 technical engineers, 3,341 trained nurses, of which 3,199 are women.

SUPERPOWER



Crawford Avenue Station of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago.
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Ultimate capacity, 600,000 kilowatts.

—what it means to the bond investor

MUCH has recently been said and written about superpower electric development in this country. Great things have been prophesied for the future. The linking of power plants and distributing lines into extensive systems will undoubtedly accomplish much in making electric service more widely available. That is bound to be an economic gain.

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At the same time, and for the same reason, the superpower tendency in public utility operations is emphasizing, as never before, the inherent strength and stability of public utility bonds. It is spreading and diversifying the use of electricity, saving investment by eliminating extra plant and spare equipment, getting more revenue per dollar of capitalization. It is not displacing efficient local plants; it is utilizing them to better advantage.

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But it is necessary, in this field of investment, as in every other, to discriminate in the choice of investments. This is especially true in a period of far-reaching development such as superpower is now experiencing. Strategic location, prosperous communities, good management, sound financing, are factors which have a vital bearing upon the earning power and stability behind the bonds.

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In purchasing Halsey-Stuart issues you enjoy two important advantages: wide experience and knowledge, on our part, of public utility operations and financing, especially in the superpower phase; a diversity of issues which meets every requirement of the large or small investor.

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RESOURCES MORE THAN 500 MILLIONS

THE COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN WAR-BOND SPECULATION

SINCE the war, "only the speculation in German paper marks and the speculative drive against the French franc have eclipsed in magnitude the sums involved in the new German bond speculation," a New York paper has said, referring, of course, to the old war issues and others payable in marks, and not to the new Dawes plan loan, which is discust elsewhere. This speculation, of course, had its basis with the belief that these practically worthless bonds might somehow, in the rehabilitation of Germany, recover some reasonable part of their face value. In fact, there has been a strong effort in German political circles to force the German Government to revalue the German war bonds at 15 per cent. of their face value; and optimism, we read in the New York *Evening Post*, was sustained by the hopes that some success might come to these endeavors. But, finally, late in September, the German Government definitely stated that no such revaluation could be considered until after the reparations are paid, and it is said to be, according to New York newspaper accounts, the German Government's opinion "that no effort should be made to restore service on the old German loans except in the case of those Germans who had purchased their bonds during the war and have been pauperized through their decline." It is remarked in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune* that "foreign investors in the bonds, like purchasers of marks, need not entertain any hope of getting back even a small portion of the money they invested." This quickly put an end to the speculative movement in these bonds, which was discust in these columns a few weeks ago. The break came with such force as to produce panics on the Berlin and Frankfort-on-Main Stock Exchanges. There was a drop in one day of between 25 and 50 per cent. in the value of some of these bonds, altho, according to the New York *Evening Post's* account, quotations were only nominal. We read in the New York *Times* that:

> Losses suffered were scattered principally through Europe, with the German nationals this time holding the bag American speculators for the most part reaped profits, a number having made fortunes. In this respect, it was pointed out, the collapse had a different result than the collapse of the German mark The mark's collapse trapt Americans to the extent of many hundreds of millions of dollars while the German bond smash was a recoil upon German nationals principally. Americans escaped losses, due to the fact that a majority sold their bonds months ago to eager German buyers, who believed the Government would be forced to revalue the war loan bonds which, after the defeat of Germany, sank to a value that was next to nothing.

HOW TO INVEST $10,000 IN SECURITIES

INVESTMENT authorities are always recommending diversification. Some one writes in to *The Wall Street Journal* to ask what ratio of diversification should be followed by one having about $10,000 to invest in securities. The correspondent realizes that the circumstances of the investor are an important item, so he asks what rule should be followed respectively by a widow, a business man, and a speculator. After remarking that "a $10,000 fund is hardly large enough to permit of the application of any but a very general rule of diversification," the *Wall Street Journal's* investment expert replies:

> A widow with $10,000 to invest, in our opinion, should place about two-thirds of it in United States Government bonds and in gilt-edged corporation issues, and the balance in the savings bank. The following contemplates an investment fund large enough to permit of diversification in a detailed and practical way:
>
> A widow should have at least 40% in United States Government and municipal bonds, about 25% in gilt-edged railroad bonds, about 15% in gilt-edged public utility bonds, about 10% in gilt-edged industrial bonds and in the best grade of preferred stocks, and the balance in the savings bank.
>
> A business man should keep a minimum reserve of 40% in a diversified list of gilt-edged bonds, including United States Government and corporation issues; approximately 40% in second-grade investment bonds of American corporations and in foreign government issues; and 20% in short-term securities. The proportion of issues of each type must necessarily depend on the requirements of the individual case, altho, generally speaking, a proportion of three railroad, two public utilities, one industrial and one to two foreign issues is considered a good ratio. Diversification as to location and type of industry should be as wide as is practical with proper consideration of the inconvenience of handling an investment account which is too widely scattered.
>
> The same general rules of diversification apply to the speculator, except that instead of bonds and preferred stocks, common stocks will predominate in the list of his holdings, because of the fact that their wider range of activity usually offers greater speculative possibilities. A speculator, however, should not fail to maintain a reserve fund, which at the beginning of his operations should equal at least 50% of his total capital available for speculative purposes. This necessity arises from the greater risks encountered. Such a fund is an insurance against total failure in his operations because of any temporary decline in securities or error of judgment in the initial stages.

Neither.—SHE—"Who's that fraternity brother of yours from Chicago?"

HE—"You mean Smith?"

SHE—"No."

HE—"Brown?"

SHE—"No."

HE—"Brown?"

SHE—"I said 'no'!"

HE—"Well, there's two Browns. I thought it might be the other one."—*Brown Jug.*

B & O Terminal, Locust Point, Baltimore, Md. Photo by Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp.

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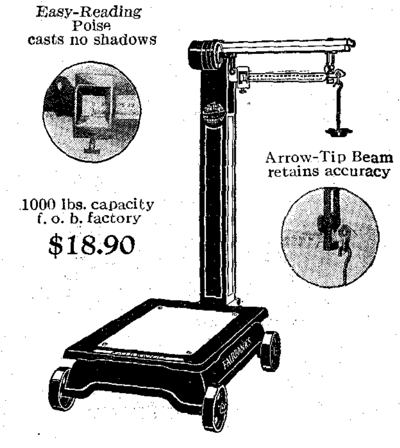
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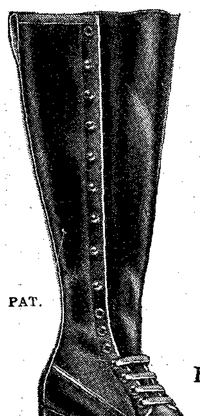

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

October 8.—The Labor Government of Great Britain is defeated by a vote of 364 to 198 when the House of Commons votes for an inquiry into the circumstances under which prosecution of James Ross Campbell for an article he published in *The Worker's Weekly*, a Communist paper, was suspended.

October 9.—The British Parliament is dissolved by royal decree, and a general election is set for October 29. Before being dissolved the House of Lords passes the Irish boundary bill, which provides for the delimiting of the line between the Free State and Ulster.

October 10.—The contract for underwriting the $200,000,000 loan to Germany, provided by the Dawes reparations plan, is signed in London by American, British and Continental bankers and representatives of the Berlin Government.

October 12.—The Zeppelin *ZR-3*, built by Germany for the United States under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, starts from Friedrichshafen, Germany, for Lakehurst, New Jersey, a trip of about 4,000 miles.

Anatole France, whose real name was Jacques Anatole Thibault, one of the foremost French essayists, novelists and critics, dies at Tours, France. He was born in Paris, April 16, 1844.

The Chekiang forces defending Shanghai against the invading Kiangsu Armies surrender, and an armistice is declared.

October 13.—Ismet Pasha, Turkish Premier and Foreign Minister, warns the League of Nations of threatening hostilities with British troops on the frontier between Turkey and Irak, Mesopotamia. The difficulty arises from the failure of Great Britain and Turkey to agree on a frontier between Turkey and Irak.

October 14.—The warring Chinese factions in Peking and Mukden are warned by Japan that she will not tolerate any damage to Japanese rights, lives and interests in Manchuria.

Great Britain and Turkey ask the League of Nations to determine the present boundary between Turkey and Irak, in Mesopotamia.

DOMESTIC

October 8.—The naval airship *Shenandoah* completes the first 1,400-mile-lap of its transcontinental trip when it reaches Fort Worth, Texas, and is successfully tied up to a mooring-mast.

October 10.—The Washington Senators of the National League win the world's baseball series by defeating the New York Giants of the American League 4 to 3 in twelve innings. Walter Johnson, of the Senators, pitches the last four innings.

October 11.—The naval airship *Shenandoah* reaches the North Island naval air station at San Diego, California, and is slightly damaged when brought to earth.

Epinard, the French horse, is beaten by Sarazen by a length and a half over the mile and a quarter race-track of the Kentucky Jockey Club at Latonia, Kentucky. Sarazen makes a new track record of 2:00⁴/₅.

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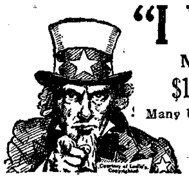

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The Literary Digest

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The School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers and the schools without fees or obligation.

Address
The Literary Digest
354 Fourth Avenue, New York

October 13.—Henry Ford has withdrawn his bid for Muscle Shoals, it is announced.

October 14.—Senator Frank Bosworth Brandegee of Connecticut commits suicide in his home in Washington. Financial troubles and ill-health are said to be the cause of the suicide. Senator Brandegee was born at New London, Connecticut, July 8, 1864.

Highway fatalities in the United States are estimated by the Census Bureau at 22,621 for 1923, or an increase of 3,418 over the previous year.

The American portion of the German reconstruction loan, $110,000,000, is placed on the American market and oversubscribed in fifteen minutes.

Local Color.—A score or more of tiny American citizens of Japanese ancestry were gathered in a street in the Oriental section of Honolulu. Two of them were beating on tin cans, and the others were singing at the top of their voices.

"Pretty sight," remarked a tourist to a friend.

"Isn't it?" the friend replied. "So characteristically Oriental. I wonder what song they are singing."

"Probably the Japanese anthem," said the first.

The children were singing "Barney Google."—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

Pity ye Poor Ed.—It is reported that one of the fastidious newly married ladies of this town kneads bread with her gloves on. This incident may be somewhat peculiar, but there are others. The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on; he needs bread with his shirt on; he needs bread with his pants on; and unless some of the delinquent subscribers to this "Old Rag of Freedom" pony up before long, he will need bread without a damn thing on, and Wisconsin is no Garden of Eden in the winter time.—*Melrose* (*Wisc.*) *Chronicle.*

Low Visibility.—Simpkins considered himself a humorist. He sent a selection of his original jokes to the editor of a newspaper and confidently awaited a remittance. His excitement ran high when he received a letter, obviously from the newspaper office.

He opened it with feverish haste. There was no check, however, just a small note, as follows:

"Dear sir: Your jokes received. Some we have seen before; some we have not seen yet."—*Vancouver Province.*

No Wonder They're High.—"But isn't that an awfully high price?—Why are apples so expensive?"

"Well, Ma'am, I might say—for entomological, meteorological and—ah—sociological reasons. In other words—the Tent-Caterpillar, the Drought and the Eighteenth Amendment."—*Life.*

Prophet for Rent.—
Editor of the Literary Digest
Dear Sir
I would like to have a Position writing articles for your paper such as comicals or prophesies
—*From a letter written by an Indiana friend.*

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The Greater the Need
for
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Selling Talk.—ARDENT WOOER (a commercial traveler)—"My love for you, Winnie darling, surpasses anything else that can be offered in that particular line."—*London Opinion.*

In Reverse.—"I want a loaf of bread, please."

"You are a penny short. The price has gone up since yesterday."

"Then give me one of yesterday's loaves."
—*Klods Hans* (*Copenhagen*).

Rare Variety.—

Any girl can be gay in a classy coupe;
In a taxi they all can be jolly,
But the girl worth while is the one that can smile
When you're taking her home on the trolley.—*The Forecast.*

All Conveniences.—

Dr. Banford has returned. (Adv.)
Public Service Bus Line
Roselawn Burial Park
Leave Main Plaza
Every Hour. Every Day.—(Adv.)
—*Adv. in San Antonio* (*Texas*) *Express.*

Trustful.—TOMMY (at tobacconist's)—"Please, father wants to know if it's true there's a tobacco trust?"

PROPRIETOR—"Quite true."

TOMMY—"Well, father would like to be trusted for two ounces, please."—*London Mail.*

Out of the Final Contest.—The old gentleman was a trifle bewildered at the elaborate wedding.

"Are you the groom?" he asked a melancholy looking man.

"No, sir," the young man replied. "I was eliminated in the preliminary try-outs."
—*Quebec* (*Canada*) *Daily Telegraph.*

Wet Court.—Jack Smith, 982 Columbia Avenue, was arrested Thursday afternoon and will face a charge of selling beer in Police Court this morning. Two other men were arrested by the same officers on Thursday and charged with the same offense.—*From a news item in the Vancouver Sun.*

A Friend in Need.—

Why
Kill Your Wife?
Let Electricity Do It!
We'll Help!
Electric Supply & Fixture Co.
—*Display Ad. in the Ellensburg* (*Wash.*) *Evening Record.*

In the Final Analysis.—"What do you regard as the most important question in this campaign?"

"The questions narrow down," replied Senator Sorghum, "to one compact and precise—yet elusive—problem: 'How many people are going to vote the way we tell 'em to?'"—*Washington Star.*

Why She Shot Him.—She had just returned from the barber-shop, where she had exchanged her heavy tresses for a shingle.

"I simply could not stand the weight of all that hair on my head another day," she explained to her angry husband.

"I always thought your head was weak," was his only comment.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Please Remit!—The following appears in printed form on the foot of the stationery used by a Seattle Collection Agency: "Be assured that this will continue to receive my unremitting attention."

Plain Sewing for Scalp Repair.—SURGEON—"I'll sew that scalp wound for you for $10."

PATIENT—"Gee, Doc! I just want plain sewing, not hemstitching and embroidery."—*Medical Journal.*

Diplomacy.—SUE—"I can't help it if I'm not perfect. There's only been one perfect little girl."

MOTHER—"Oh, and who was that?"

SUE—"You, Mummy, when you was little."—*The Humorist* (*London*).

Enthusiastic Artists.—VISITOR (to newly-wed)—"So you are not getting tired of studio life, eh?"

ARTIST'S WIFE—"Good gracious, no! It's most interesting. Jim paints and I cook. Then the game is to guess what the things are meant for."—*Pathfinder.*

Ready for Anything.—"Every time a man drinks bootleg liquor he becomes a lawbreaker."

"Of course," agreed Uncle Bill Bottletop. "But a man that drinks what they get around here must be kind o' desperate in the first place."—*Washington Star.*

Well Turned Out.—"Did your last employer give you a reference?"

"Yes, but it doesn't seem to be any good."

"What did he say?"

"He said I was one of the best men his firm had ever turned out."—*London Telegraph.*

A Hurry Call.—

PERSONALS

Farmer boy, age 40, wants position on small, slender widow's ranch, with matrimony in view. If in city call St. James hotel, room 342. Height 6 feet, dark hair and eyes, weight 160, in city this week, so hurry.—*Classified ad in the Denver Post.*

The Quiver in the Flivver.—The minister had dictated his sermon to a new stenographer. The subject was "The Joy of Youth," and he quoted as his text a well-known sentence from the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Psalm.

Being better acquainted with modern transportation facilities than with ancient archery, the typist rendered the passage, "Happy is the man that hath his flivver full of them."

Which, after all, simply expresses the sentiment in a more literal way.—*The Continent* (*Chicago*).

New Words as Used.—Jack was home for his holidays from college. One day he said to his mother: "May I tell you a narrative, mother?" The mother, not being used to hearing such big words, said, "What is a narrative, my boy?"

"A narrative is a tale," said Jack.

That night, when going to bed, Jack said, "May I extinguish the light, mother?"

His mother asked, "What do you mean by saying extinguish?"

"Extinguish means put out," said Jack.

A few days later Jack's mother was giving a party at their home, and the dog walked in. Jack's mother raised her voice and said: "Jack, take that dog by the narrative and extinguish him."—*The Australian Christian.*

ADVERTISING SOME BANK

WHY do not banks give more attention to the paper they use? Every bank knows the importance of making a good impression. No bank erects a building without considering how it will look?

But does any bank select paper for stationery and checks with that idea in mind? Checks especially are tokens of value, which stand for money. They should be engraved on the best paper obtainable, as bonds and stock certificates are.

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123 years' experience
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SOLD ONLY IN SEALED TIN CANS-CONVENIENT TO OPEN AND USE

Taste Maxwell House Coffee

How eloquently one delicious sip tells the whole story of finest coffees, perfectly blended. What a convincing explanation of the nation's preference for this coffee that's always "Good to the Last Drop."

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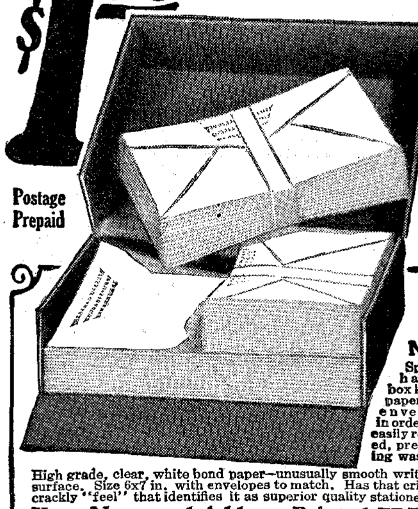

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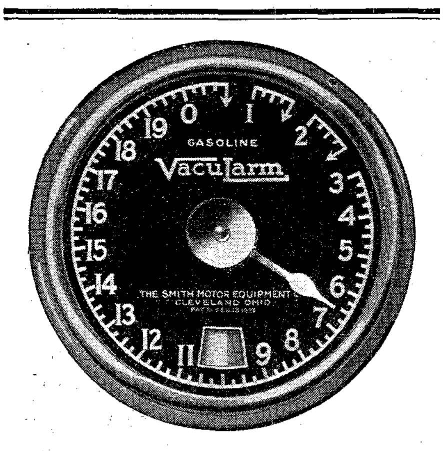

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

commissary—"L. C. W.," Birmingham, Ala.—This word is used to designate a common store where employees can obtain supplies, such use being general in large industrial centers. The word *commissariat* designates "supplies furnished as goods, equipage, etc." The commissariat of an army is the department charged with the provision of its food and daily necessities. By extension of this sense, the word has come to mean the supply department of a club, a household, or the like. In this sense it may be allied to *commissary* as defined above.

jitney—"B. S. V.," New York.—Referring to *jitney*, Mr. John Kimberly Mumford, who has lived many years in the Orient, and is author of our standard work on "Oriental Rugs," writes to the Lexicographer: "'Black money' is the current name in Persia for the copper *shahi* and two-*shahi* coins. The chief use I saw made of them was to throw them to the beggars who make up so large a percentage of the population. Every traveler starting on a journey scatters them with open hand to the wretches who fester along the roadside.

"When I was last in Persia copper was high. In a big caravanserai in the Tabriz bazaar some two hundred men and boys, armed with mallet and die, were punching the 'black money' with a cancellation mark, after which it was cased up and camel-backed out to be sold for the metal. It was worth more as copper than it was as money. But then, the toman had shrunk from a pound sterling to a Yankee dollar in value.

"Somehow I can not help feeling that the 'jitney' came by the round-about Spanish route from the East where 'black money' was born. It gets blacker in the Orient than in any other place I know. That 'jit' sticks in my crop some way. The whole thing sounds to me mysteriously like *djidnêh*, which may not mean a thing but smells for all the world like the *tchai khanehs* of Khorassan and the coffee-houses of Algiers. Nor may one forget the shining *medjid* that buys so much in Turkey."

locust—"V. C. K.," Silverton, Ore.—"Are the 'locusts' referred to in the story of St. John a species of grasshoppers or fruit-trees? It is generally understood to mean the first, but I have heard of a locust-tree that bears an edible fruit and is a native of the Mediterranean."

According to the *Jewish Encyclopedia*, the *locusts* mentioned in the Bible are one of the four edible species of insects pointed out by the Talmud, which thus describes them: four feet, two hopping legs, and four wings which are large enough to cover the body.

me, myself, you, yourself—"W. F. P.," St. Louis, Mo.—A *reflexive pronoun* should properly be used with a *reflexive verb;* that is, one whose object, expressed or implied, denotes the same person or thing as the subject. In the sentence submitted, the first reflexive pronoun should be changed to "me." In the other instances, the pronoun should be "you."—"Your letter of the 19th addressed to *me*," not to *myself;* "All references which I have made to you," not to *yourself;* "The substance of what I have said concerning *you*," not *yourself*.

"S. J. H.," Glen Jean, W. Va.—"Kindly differentiate between the use of 'Do you have' this or that, and 'Have you, etc.'"

Fernald in his "Working Grammar of the English Language," p. 150, says: "Such forms as '*Do* you *have* any money?' 'I *did* not (*didn't*) *have* any' are common, but are feebler and less elegant than '*Have* you—?' 'I *have* not—' 'I *had* none,' etc."

"E. E. D.," New York City.—The term *sales guaranteed* is thus defined in volume vii of "Judicial and Statutory Definitions of Words and Phrases": "The term 'sales guaranteed,' as used in a contract for the sale of goods, means that if the goods were not sold, or if they proved to be not sellers, the purchaser might return them and have credit for their value Newell v Nicholson, 43 Pac. 180, 181, 17 Mont. 389."

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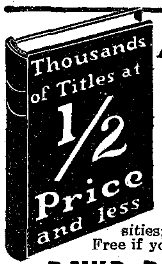

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